THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and Its Intercourse with Other Nations

Is This the Beginning of a New Policy?

Silas Strawn Tells of Conditions in China

What Thompson Saw in the Philippines

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許密勒論評報

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1926

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Vol. XXXIX No. 1.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 3 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

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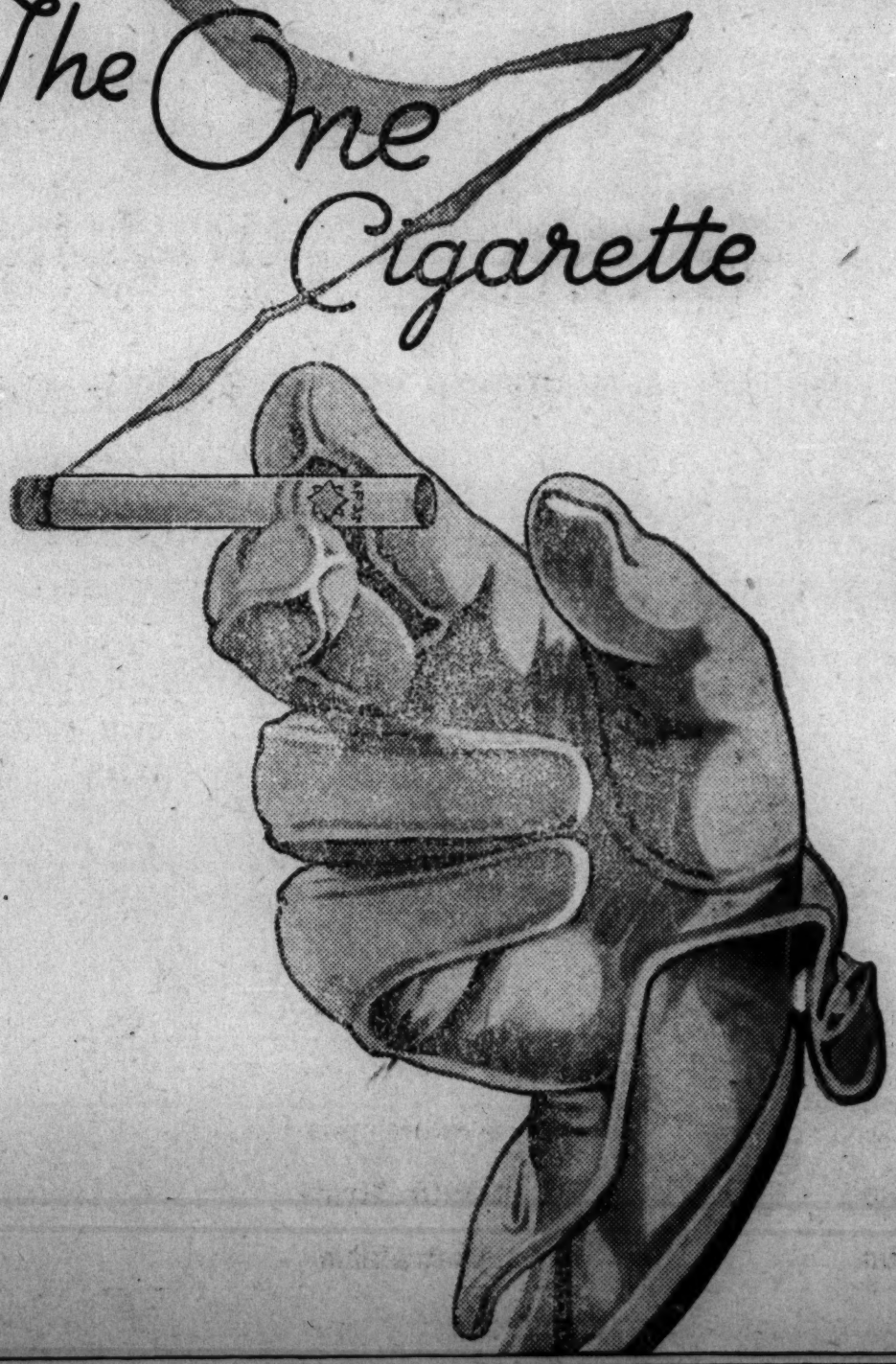

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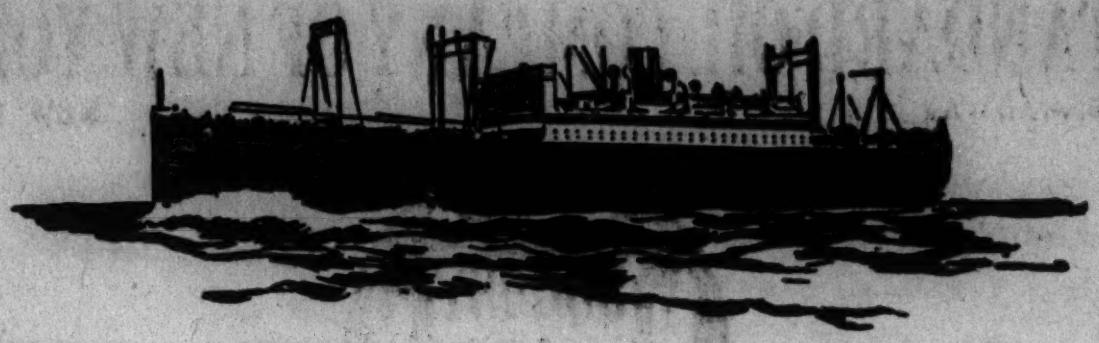

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXIX SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926 NUMBER 1

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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IS THIS THE BEGINNING OF A NEW POLICY?

THE ACTION of the British authorities in Tientsin in turning over to the local Fengtien militarists, some fourteen Kuomintang propagandists on November 25 is to be commended, if it constitutes the real beginning of a new policy of impartiality in Chinese affairs. But if, on the other hand, this action by the British municipal authorities in Tientsin merely indicates connivance between the British and the Fengtien militarists to prevent the Kuomintang Party from gaining a foothold in North China, it will merely have the effect of accentuating antagonisms which already exist. According to the account of the affair in the *North China Star* of Tientsin, the British municipal police raided the Kuomintang headquarters, which was located in their concession and arrested fourteen Chinese who were connected with the office. All of those arrested were young men, ranging from twenty to thirty years of age and according to the report, some were students, others were labor agitators and at least two 'were officers in the Kuomintang Army.' The local Fengtien military authorities immediately demanded, through the medium of the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, that the men arrested be turned over to the local provincial authorities for trial. Finally, on the advice of the British Legation in Peking, the men were handed over.

AS SUGGESTED above, if this constitutes the beginning of a new policy of strict impartiality in Chinese affairs, it is to be commended in highest terms. Furthermore the action is particularly refreshing from the standpoint that it happened in Tientsin, for the foreign concessions in that city for many years have been filled with political refugees who have been given protection against their political foes. Mr. Silas H. Strawn, American delegate to the Customs Conference and member of the Commission on Extraterritoriality, referred to this matter in his recent Chicago address dealing with conditions in China, a report of which appears elsewhere in this number of *The Review*. For those who may not understand the situation in North China, the city of Tientsin, which is only eighty miles from Peking, is made up of a number of foreign concessions, British, French, Japanese, Italian, and so on. The North China militarists and politicians for many years have always dabbled in the Peking political pool while keeping one foot securely planted in some foreign concession in Tientsin. Then if all did not go well in Peking, or if political opponents in Peking became too menacing, it was always easy to take a fast train for Tientsin, or if the railway was blocked there was a fairly good motor road available. As a result of the workings of this system the foreign concessions at

Tientsin are filled with political and military refugees who have found the situation in Peking at one time or another too hot, and since the Peking takings usually have been good, the evidence of wealth is shown in the almost innumerable palatial residences which grace the Tientsin streets. The situation has had its humorous aspects, for it has always been possible to discover the foreign affiliations of Ex-Peking officials, by noting the Concession which they choose in Tientsin. For example, when the Anfu clique in Peking was kicked out by Marshal Wu Pei-fu and General Feng Yu-hsiang some years ago the Anfuites all fled to the Japanese Concession, thus indicating that the Japanese were taking care of their own.

THIS SYSTEM of extending protection to political refugees has not, of course, been confined to Tientsin, for the foreign concessions at Hankow and Shanghai and elsewhere have also been used, although to a lesser extent than Tientsin. In South China, the British Colony of Hongkong has always held out the helping hand to the harassed Chinese politicians and militarists in South China. In Shanghai in the fall of 1924 the Municipal authorities permitted Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan to reside in Love Lane, almost in the center of the foreign area while the Marshal plotted a return to power and when the situation was right, Chi got in his motor car and drove out into Chinese territory to resume command of his troops. Another politician, a civilian official under Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, was also permitted to reside in the Kalee Hotel in the International Settlement, where he received visitors and plotted a return to power. In Hankow, the foreign resident will point out to the visitor the palatial residence of General Yang Sen, the Szechuen militarist, who thus maintained a 'stake to windward' so to speak in one of the foreign concessions. And down in Hongkong it is unnecessary to mention such military-politicians as Gen. Chen Chiung-ming who makes the British Crown Colony his headquarters in the off seasons. It was the American Commissioner, Mr. Marshall, who in 1853, was responsible for opening up the foreign settlement at Shanghai to Chinese as a place of residence, but it is doubtful whether he was thinking of political refugees, although this may have been in the back of his mind since the Taiping rebellion was on at that time. But without regard as to how the system started, there is no question but what the Chinese militarists and politicians have found the foreign concessions mighty convenient and the foreign residents of the concessions have benefitted through enhanced real estate values and furthermore the system of extending protection has offered opportunity for paying off political debts and such matters.

BUT THE THING has had a vicious effect on domestic Chinese politics through preventing a complete victory and the consequent vanquishment and elimination of political foes. We do not wish to imply agreement with the Chinese system of cutting off the heads or shooting political opponents, but as long as the Chinese continue this mediaeval system, there is no reason why the foreigners should, aside from the humanitarian element, provide protection to Chinese on Chinese soil. This practice, in connection with the other practice of registering Chinese in foreign consulates as foreign proteges has done more to destroy the foreign position on extraterritoriality than anything else. It may be all right to insist that the so-called foreign special rights, have had nothing to do with the creation of present Chinese chaos, but it is a fact that the granting of protection in the foreign concessions to defeated military and political adventurers, has had much to do with the prolongation of Chinese discord. The reason for this is that Chinese generals and politicians, when defeated, merely step across the boundary into a foreign area where they are perfectly free to plot a new rebellion. If the foreigners would cease granting protection it would help clarify the domestic political situation tremendously through forcing the political malcontents to keep quiet or leave the country entirely. As the thing stands now, the defeated militarist merely jumps to a foreign concession where he enters into negotiations with some foreign gun-runner for the purchase of a new supply of rifles and revolvers and as soon as they are obtained, he is ready for a new war.

THEREFORE, as stated previously, the British are to be congratulated on their action in handing over the Kuomintang propagandists to the Fengtien authorities, providing this constitutes a real change of policy. But if, on the other hand, it is merely another case of favoritism toward one political party, then the final effect will be to create more discord. The foreign position in China has been undermined largely on account of this practice of supporting political factions. The Japanese lost millions of dollars in trade and prestige as a result of the boycott and antagonism which resulted from their attempt to subsidize the Anfu clique a few years ago and much of Great Britain's present trouble in China may be traced to alleged but generally believed reports, of subsidies extended to such militarists as Chen Chiung-ming, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan and Sun Chuan-fang. It may be all right for Government officials to declare in Parliament that there is no foundation to these reports, but despite the denials the Chinese firmly believe them and use them for propaganda purposes. The editor of one of the leading British newspapers in Hongkong, recently when asked regarding financial support extended to Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, replied, "Not any more; we have wasted too much money on him already." Just now the Russian Soviets are riding high in China as a result of favors granted and assistance rendered to the Kuominchun and Kuomintang, but the chances are that the Chinese will ultimately turn on their Russian advisers and 'eat them up' and in case the Fengtien militarists should win out in the present internal struggle, Chang Tso-ling and his associates would make it interesting indeed for Soviet interests in China. The Japanese, following their past bitter experiences, are now trying to follow a strictly neutral course in Chinese politics, at least outside of Manchuria, which fact was recently indicated in an editorial in the *Hochi* which stated that the control of most of the Southern provinces by the Kuomintang placed the Southern Government on an equal plane with the Peking Government "thus necessitating a very careful Japanese policy in respect to China."

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY

ALMOST simultaneously with the publication of a summary of the report of the international commission which investigated the subject of Extraterritoriality in China, comes the announcement of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Cantonese forces, to the effect that the Kuomintang Party plans to abrogate all of the so-called Unequal Treaties, including the commitments whereby China grants foreigners the right of consular protection. And since

the Kuomintang Party and its allies, the Kuominchun actually control most of China, one naturally speculates upon the value of the Report on Extraterritoriality, if the Cantonese, who are apparently on the way to a complete domination of the Country, are going to abrogate the treaties anyway. In the interview in the *Hankow Herald* in which Gen. Chiang broadcasted his views on the policies of the Southern or Nationalist Government, the following paragraphs on Extraterritoriality appear:

What about Extraterritoriality and the Foreign Concessions, was the next question.

"If Extraterritoriality continues to exist in China, and if foreign Powers continue to exercise special privileges in this country in the form of adminmistering and owning Concessions here under their own laws and outside of the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, then the present revolution shall not be complete until these are entirely abolished. It is just as great a part of the Revolutionary movement to abolish Extraterritoriality and Foreign Concessions as it is to stamp out the northern militarists, and this Revolution will not come to an end until that has been done."

No Period of Years Or Gradual Abolition

Don't you think it would be more satisfactory to all concerned if the reliquishing of special privileges in China were accomplished gradually, I asked, and that it could be done with mutual satisfaction over a period of years as the Chinese government machinery developed a standard of recognized efficiency?

"This is not an evolutionary movement. It is revolutionary. There will be no period of years, not one, or two, or three years. We shall have equality and any treaties which do not give us that equality with other nations of the world shall cease to exist as far as we are concerned. There will be no probationary period of waiting from the time the revolution has become a success insofar as our military movement is concerned. There will be no years to wait for the abolition of extraterritoriality and the handing back to China of the Concessions. This will be done at once, and foreigners who wish to remain in China are cordially welcome to stay here and be governed by our laws. Nations who wish to trade with us may do so in accordance with our laws. But no one can stay in China, and no one can trade in China, and still be subject to his own laws alone without reference to the laws of the Chinese government. The idea of waiting for the abolition of these special and unequal privileges over any period of time does not meet with sympathy on our part, and we shall not submit to any such delay under any circumstances."

THERFFORE any elation which foreigners may feel after reading the summary of the report on Extraterritoriality based on the fact that the Powers are opposed to immediate abolition, must naturally be tempered by the knowledge that the Report may not be worth the paper it is written on, if, or when the Nationalist Government gets into control of the Government of China, something which apparently is not far in the future. However, the Report on Extraterritoriality is interesting and significant because it goes deeply into the subject of the Chinese courts and administration of justice as well as the system of extraterritoriality whereby foreigners are subject to their own laws while living on Chinese soil. Part four of the Report, which was made public by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking on Nov. 28, outlines the conditions under which the Powers would agree to a relinquishment of their special rights. The first recommendation is that the administration of justice in China with respect to the civil population must be entrusted to the judiciary which should be protected against interference by the Executive or other brances of the Government, whether civil or military. The second recommendation urges adoption of a program for improvement of the existing legal, judicial and prison systems and suggests that the Chinese Government should give consideration of recommendations that the Commission has made covering these points. The Government is urged to extend the system of modern courts, prisons and detention houses with a view to elimination of the old-style magistrates' courts, prisons and detention houses and to make adequate financial provision for the same. The Report also recommends to the Powers that pending the abolition of extraterritoriality, the Powers should administer as far as possible the laws of China in the consular courts and that as a general rule mixed cases involving foreigners as complainants and Chinese as defendants, should be tried in the Chinese courts without the presence of foreign assessors to watch the proceedings. It is also recommended that the exist-Mixed Courts should be brought into line with the organization and procedure of the Chinese judiciary system. There is a recommendation that foreign attorneys be given the right to appear before the Chinese courts and that the Powers should correct abuses of the system of extraterritoriality whereby Chinese are often given foreign registration in the foreign consulates. There is a recommendation urging prompt execution of judgments, summonses and warrents of arrest or search and finally, in reference to the question of taxation, it is recommended that pending the abolition of extraterritoriality, the nationals of the Powers concerned should be required to pay "such taxes as may be prescribed in the laws and regulations duly promulgated by the competent authorities of the Chinese Government."

TOO MUCH COTTON—TOO MUCH SILK

IT IS ONE of the anomalies of the intricacies of modern life that when Nature is bountiful that is often the very time when there is the most weeping and gnashing of teeth. Now it so happens that cotton is the principal agricultural product of the United States and that silk is the most important product of Japan. It so happens also that America is the best customer for the silk of Japan and Japan is also a very important customer for America's cotton. It further has happened this year that Japan has had a very exceptional production of silk and America is harvesting the greatest cotton crop in history. Now the result of all this ought to be great happiness, but quite the contrary is the case—there is extreme tension and bitterness. Both as regards cotton in the United States and silk in Japan, the governments are being appealed to and to a certain extent are placing facilities at the disposal of the suppliers of these two important textiles. Millions of bales of cotton are to be stored in the United States and held for better prices. The price of cotton in the United States, owing to the huge yield, has dropped so low, that in the more remote regions and particularly in such districts where there has been a partial failure, the crop is not being picked at all. Many parts of Texas are badly hit.

AS REGARDS SILK, one explanation of why the Japanese product is not in such demand at the moment in the United States as it was until several months ago is that the drop in the price of silver has very materially placed Chinese silk at an advantage over Japanese silk in terms of United States money, although the Chinese shrewdly enough have advanced prices somewhat in view of the drop in silver.

Chinese silk as such is generally of better quality than the Japanese article, but the Japanese have more than made up for the inferiority by producing a more uniform quality of thread, so that Japanese silk will go through the looms with a minimum of breakages. Constant improvements are,

however, being made in the quality of Chinese silk, and now that Chinese silk has the opportunity of "putting it over" on Japanese silk in the United States, doubtless greater efforts than ever will be made to produce a fiber of uniform quality.

WHEN THE BREAK in the price of American cotton came several months ago the Japanese bought h avily and the boats from America to Japan are loaded chock-a-block with this fiber so vital to their industry. Indications are that the Japanese were a little too premature in making their purchases, that is, viewed from the point of getting the best bargain. As regards the import of cotton from the United States to China, the drop in price in America has been fairly set off by the drop in silver so that the Chinese have not the same incentive to buy heavily of American cotton at present as the Japanese have.

There is a fairly steady import of better grades of American cotton into China, a small proportion of which is mixed with the inferior Chinese grades. But even though there may be periods when the price of cotton in America and the price of silver may be coordinated to lay down a better grade of American cotton for the money than can be bought in China, the Chinese market is somewhat chary of investing heavily in the American fiber, one of the points hidden away in the subconscious mind of the China mill owner being that if the buyers are once supplied for any period of time with the better and more uniform thread they may be tempted to ask for it permanently in the future.

New Chief of Staff, U. S. Army Had China Service

Major General Charles P. Summerall, who on November 21 succeeded Major General John L. Hines, as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is an 'old China hand' due to the fact that he had service with the American forces in the Boxer uprising of 1 00. The Sunday Magazine of the New York *Herald-Tribune* for Oct. 24 contained an extensive review of the life and achievements of Gen. Summerall, stating that he took part in the Boxer campaign with Reilly's battery, now Battery F of the 5th Field Artillery. He participated in the capture of Peitsang and Yangtsun and won special distinction in the actual capture of Peking, the following story being told in this connection.

"During the capture of the Imperial City his guns accompanied the storming troops, and after Reilly fell Summerall eventually succeeded to command.

"The heroic incident of the Manchu Gate, handed down as one of the glorious traditions of the Field Artillery and as famous as its song, "The Caissons," occurred at this siege of Peking. They had been battering the inner wall of the Forbidden City for days without effect. Even the great Manchu Gate of iron-hard teak and hammered bronze withstood their fire. Suddenly Battery F ceased firing. Under a hail of bullets from the wall young First Lieutenant Summerall dashed for the gates. In his hand he carried a piece of chalk.!

"Opposite each lock of the great gates he marked a bold cross of chalk and sped back to his battery. "Now lay on that!" he growled to the pop-eyed gunners in that deep bass voice of his. The gunners (there were six guns to a battery in those days) "laid on that," The crosses were as plain as the crosses they used in the battery park to calibrate their guns. Each gunner aimed at his separate cross and the lanyards swung ready. At the first salvo the great gates swung unbarred. Through that unprotected arch swelled a wave of the Allies' infantry and the Forbidden City was won."

Major General Summerall is a native of Lake City, Florida where he was born on March 4, 1867. After graduation from the Porter Military Academy of Charleston, South Carolina, he taught school for two years and then entered the West Point Military Academy. He was appointed Major General in June, 1918 when he became commander of the First Division in the European War and earned special distinction, including the D. S. C. in the fighting at Berzy-le-Sec, near Soissons during the Aisne-Meuse offensive.

Silas Strawn Describes China Conditions

The following account of an address by Mr. Silas H. Strawn, who represented the United States on the Chinese Tariff Conference and on the Commission on Extraterritoriality, appeared in the Chicago Tribune on October 28.

CHARACTERIZING as "pure bunk" any theories that China's present precarious status is due to imperialism or lack of tariff autonomy, to extraterritoriality or to unequal treaties, Silas H. Strawn spoke here yesterday.

Mr. Strawn, who was United States delegate to special conferences in China on the customs tariff and on extraterritorial jurisdiction, told members of the Association of Commerce, at luncheon at the Hotel La Salle, that the Chinese republic's troubles are based mainly on these two factors:

China has no stable government.

Everything is dominated by the military operations of the war lords.

Report on Conditions There

The Chicago attorney, in his first public speech since his return from China, where he was engaged officially for more than eleven months, presented an analysis of the Chinese tariff question. He also pictured conditions in that country vividly. Lack of communication, supremacy of the avaricious war lords, the endless series of manufactured motives to make civil wars, with the treasury of the central government as the stake, outrageous taxes on merchants, all of these conditions were cited by Attorney Strawn as elements which worked against the possibility of any immediate formulation of a fixed policy with China.

Larger than United States

Mr. Strawn's speech, in part, follows:

"The area of China is a million square miles greater than that of the United States. China is larger than the United States, Mexico and Central America combined. It is larger than all Europe. More than four hundred million, or one-fourth of the people of the earth, live in China.

"Ninety-seven per cent of the Chinese can neither read nor write, even in the Chinese language. I would not imply that the Chinese people are stupid or of a low order of intelligence. The great mass have no educational opportunities. There are many different dialects. The Cantonese cannot converse with the Pekingese except in pidgin English.

"China has extremes of climate. It is very cold and dry in the desert north and hot and damp in the tropical south. It has a great variety of natural resources. For reasons which I shall hereafter state, there are comparatively few industries in China. The great mass of the people live by tilling the soil.

7,000 Miles of Railway

"There are seven thousand miles of railroad in China, compared with 265,000 miles in the United States. On account of cheap labor, the operating ratio of the Chinese railroads to their earnings is less than in any other country. The tonnage available for transportation is very large. While in other countries the earnings of the railroads go first to the payment of employes and operating expenses and then the net to the owners, in China all of the earnings of the railroads are taken by the war lords.

"The official report of the Chinese minister of communications to the chief executive in September, 1925, states that more than one hundred and eighty million dollars, or, with interest, more than two hundred and fifty millions of the earnings of the Chinese railroads, have been taken by the militarists since the foundation of the republic—thirteen years.

War Lords Run Roads

"All of the railroads in China are now absolutely controlled by the military. When the equipment is not being used for the movement or billeting of troops its use is sold by the war lords to the unfortunate shippers at outrageous rates. The usual 'squeeze' for the use of freight cars is $5 per ton in addition to the freight rates. Thus, to obtain the use of a 40 ton car from Tientsin to Peking, a distance of about 90 miles, the shipper is held up for $200, plus the regular freight.

"When I left China I was reliably informed that Wu Pei-fu was collecting from the Peking-Hankow railroad $1,000,000 per month. The total earnings of the road being $1,500,000 and the pay roll $650,000 per month. it is obvious the employes cannot be paid—and they had not been for several months. The other dominant general, Chang Tso-lin, is receiving the revenue of the Peking-Mukden railroad —running from Peking to Mukden.

Mr. Silas H. Strawn Tells Chicago Chamber About Conditions in China

Mr. Silas H. Strawn, American Delegate to China Tariff Conference and Extra-territorial Commission Informs Chicago Chamber of Commerce About Conditions in China. Those at the Table are, (left to right) Wm. R. Dawes, brother of Chas. G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States; Silas H. Strawn, Harry Eugene Kelly, Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, Geo. M. Reynolds.

"No attention is paid to maintenance of way or equipment. All of the equipment owned by the Chinese government railways is rapidly becoming useless because of lack of repairs. Loans upon the several railroads are defaulting as rapidly as they mature.

"The result, therefore, seems inevitable—unless conditions soon change it will not be long before the railroads of China must cease operation and the unfortunate people will be compelled to go back to the barrow or pack their freight upon their backs. Most of the camels, donkeys, and cattle of the patient, industrious farmers have already been taken by the soldiers.

"There are no highways in China and few automobiles. There are but about 8,000 motors in all China, against 20,000,000 in the United States.

Monarchy 4,000 Years

"For thousands of years the government of China had been an absolute monarchy. On Oct. 9, 1911, a bomb exploded in a Chinese house in the Russian concession at Hankow. This was the beginning of the revolution which resulted in the abdication of the Manchu dynasty on Feb. 13, 1912. The revolutionists made a declaration and issued a manifesto more eloquent in denunciation of the oppression of the Manchus than was our declaration of independence in denouncing the treatment of us by King George III.

"Many patriotic, well educated and intelligent Chinese have been and are doing their best to establish a stable government, but they meet with little success in the face of the continuing wars carried on by war lords who are actuated by but two motives—greed and aggrandizement. War is the only prosperous business in China.

"As indicative of the instability of the Chinese government, I may mention that since the attempt to establish a republic fourteen years ago there have been eight presidents or chief executives, forty-two cabinets with a continuously changing membership, and twenty-five ministers of justice. The last president, Tsao Kun, was locked up in Peking from December, 1924, to April, 1926, because it was said he bought his office—yet no formal charge was ever made against him and he was never brought to trial. He was released when the armies of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin entered Peking on April 10, 1926. On that day the chief executive, Tuan Chi-jui, fled from the presidential mansion to the foreign legation quarter in Peking and thence to a foreign concession in Tientsin, where he now resides.

Political Opinions Often Fatal

"Two other presidents of the Chinese Government preceded him to that asylum. In China it is a capital offense to differ politically, so that when an opponent gets control of the government machine or a hostile military leader appears, it behooves all acting officials to get within the protection of a foreign concession if they desire to live. In addition to the three former chief executives now living in Tientsin, there are twenty-six former tupans or governors of the several provinces and a large number of other Chinese high officials who have either incurred the wrath of their political opponents or have too generously helped themselves from the public treasury.

"Since April 10, 1926, there has been no government in China. The authority of the central government is gone. Outside of Peking no regard is paid to the orders or wishes of the so-called 'regency' cabinet, which is assuming to function as a government. During the last year the entire country has been overrun by soldiers and bandits. Foreign legations are unable to secure any redress from the central government for wrongs done to their nationals in any part of China.

"Provincial officials hold the central government and its orders in contempt. Long past due obligations, foreign and domestic, for money borrowed and for material furnished to China to operate her railroads and public utilities give the central government little or no concern. The officials under the direction of the war lords are interested solely in devising ways and means of increasing loans and raising funds to meet the requirements of their masters.

"Wholly regardless of the prosperity of the country and of the welfare of the merchants and tradesmen, outrageous internal taxes of every conceivable kind, the revenue from which goes not to the support or maintenance of the civil functions of the government but to the military, are imposed upon the impoverished and suffering people. Minor including the police guarding the officials, city of Peking, remain unpaid. The only departments of the government that are being capably and economically operated, and in an orderly and businesslike manner, are the postoffice, the maritime customs, and the salt administration, which are under the control of foreign employes.

Citizens' Rights Are Flouted

"No Chinese citizen dare protest or attempt to do anything to bring order out of the chaos that obtains. Every newspaper article which escapes the censor and may be regarded as a criticism of the dominant war lord or his underlings subjects the editor to the peril of summary execution without even the pretense of a trial.

"I have tried to give you a brief picture of general conditions in China that you may have some idea of the difficulties confronting the foreign powers in their efforts to do something for the patient, industrious and longsuffering Chinese people. The real trouble with China today is not that she is suffering from imperialism,' from unequal treaties,' from extraterritoriality or from the lack of tariff autonomy.

"I had two jobs in China. One, with our minister to China, Mr. John Van A. MacMurray (who, I may say in passing, most capably represents our country there), was that of a delegate to the special conference on Chinese customs tariff; the other, as commissioner of the United States on the commission to inquire into the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and judicial administration in China with a view to determining whether the powers having extraterritorial rights in China should surrender those rights, either progressively or otherwise."

Tells of Tax Systems

Mr. Strawn then outlined the tariff and the internal and regional taxation systems of China. The present tariff rate, he explained, was 5 per cent, but "likin" is a system whereby local authorities levy taxes on goods moving across

boundaries of provinces or arbitrary barriers established within the provinces. These local customs have built up a tremendous barrier to trade and engage the services of several million Chinese, joined in a political machine.

The efforts of the powers to cooperate with China at a conference to increase its tariff and abolish the "likin" began at the Washington disarmament conference in 1922, he said, but disputes with France over indemnity payments delays its calling until 1925. Since then the revolutionary activities of China's war lords have made it impossible to meet representative delegates from China. Peking, Mr. Strawn explained, had no power and was but a pawn, subject to the varying fortunes of the battling factions.

After waiting for months, the foreign delegates finally gave up in despair and issued a statement they were desirous of continuing the work of the conference as soon as the Chinese were ready to resume. "Instead of the foreign delegates running out on the Chinese," said Mr. Strawn, "the Chinese delegates, including the chairman, 'ran out' on us."

Delegates in Despair

The conference on extraterritoriality, Mr. Strawn said, was more successful and a report was signed by the commissioners of the thirteen nations, including China. This report is to be published Oct. 30 by the state department. Continuing, Mr. Strawn said.

"Your announcement indicates that I am expected to make some observations about China's future. He who could prescribe a panacea for the cure of all the ills of China would be the greatest pathologist the world has seen. No one seems able to write a prescription. One of the great world questions today is: What can the other nations do to stop the continuous civil war in China so that the frugal, industrious, and patient Chinese people may enjoy the fruits of their labor, meager though they be, in peace rather than be continuously impoverished and enslaved by bandits and soldiers? Obviously, our trade as well as that of the other nations with China cannot be increased, or even maintained on its present basis, unless there is peace. The Chinese people will have no money with which to buy our goods, and there will be no means of transporting goods into the interior of China.

U.S. Tries to Help China

"While the attitude of the United States toward China has always been helpful and sympathetic, conditions in China change so rapidly it would seem to be impossible for our government to announce in advance any definite policy which could meet those changing conditions as they occur. We have done—the United States and the other powers—everything that possibly could be done to carry out the letter and spirit of the Washington treaty respecting the tariff and extraterritoriality. The work of the extraterritorial commission is completed. That of the tariff conference is unfinished, not because of any fault or failure on the part of the foreign powers, but because of the conditions in China which I have attempted to describe.

"The business men of this country may be assured that our President and secretary of state are thoroughly familiar with conditions in China. They have given their constant personal attention to what we have been attempting to do there during the last year. They are entirely sympathetic, not only with our creditors in their efforts to collect long past due debts from the Chinese government, but also with the interests of our merchants and manufacturers who are desirous of promoting trade with the Chinese. The responsibility of our relations with China rests primarily upon the President and the secretary of state. I have an abiding confidence in their ability and willingness to discharge that duty wisely and well."

English Team Wins International Walking Match

The English walking team came out first in total points in the annual international walking match held in Shanghai on Sunday, Nov. 28, the standing of the various teams being as follows: English, 41; Chinese, 45; French, 56; American, 58; Irish, 63. The Japanese team was disqualified owing to the running of one of its men while the Scottish team was eliminated through the collapse of one of its men. The individual winner of the match was S. Sakurai, a Japanese, while second place went to H. Howard, an American. Third place was won by a Frenchman, R. Chaillan and fourth went to a Chinese, Z. C. Chang. The distance covered in the match was approximately 17 miles and the time made by the Japanese winner was 2 hours, 13 minutes, 13 3/8 seconds. H. Howard who came in second made the time of 2 hours, 41 minutes, 43 3/8 seconds. Large crowds lined the course for pratically the entire distance.

What Thompson Saw in the Philippines

BY PAUL R. WRIGHT

(*Correspondent, Chicago Daily News*)

THERE needs to be a law in the Philippines limiting the number of banquets and formal dances to which the investigating missions from the United States are subjected. Or else the United States should take care to send over as investigating commissioners only those gentlemen who have passed the proper examination and are guaranteed to possess copper-lined stomachs and piano-wire legs. Otherwise, if these precautions are neglected, some time these lovely islands will behold a disaster, because the dual or triple strain put upon the Americans who are sent over here is more than flesh and blood and bone can endure. The fact that Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, the President's personal representative, thrived and grew strong is no argument to the contrary.

The colonel did not dance. He attended the banquets in the line of duty and he pursued his economic investigation, but he kept off the ballroom floors. Other members of the party attended to the dancing.

As near as the official statistician can estimate, there were 9,000 miles, very nearly, of banquets, dances and economic inspections between the day when the Thompson party arrived in Manila early in July and the wind-up in Manila in October. These 9,000 miles were traveled in Philippine revenue cutters, in automobiles, and in railway trains. There were uncountable parades of Spanish war veterans, numberless lines of school children marching or standing at attention, and some thousands of placards most of which begged tne colonel to give the Filipinos independence.

Colonel Thompson did his duty by them all. He read the placards—which he knew had been ordered by the politicians in Manila—with proper gravity. He smiled at the children. He shook hands with the veterans. Altogether he enacted the role of President's representative with care and patience, and in some cases with too much patience.

He was perfectly indefatigable. He was sent to the islands to make an economic investigation and he made it. No banquets deterred him and no social activities made him too weary to go out and see. He investigated coal mines, rubber plantations, cane fields, hemp mills, coconut groves, pearl fisheries, cattle ranges, coffee soils, rice growing irrigation works—everything. It was never too hot nor too wet. He wore his round sailor straw hat—purchased in Cleveland--when the old timers were wearing sun helmets, and the heat never bowled him over. And he was impervious to rain. Apparently he was economically inspecting when he pretended to be otherwise engaged. A notable case in point was the trip that two of us made with him across Dumaquilas bay, on the south side of Mindanao. The colonel had heard report that there was an island of flying foxes somewhere in the neighborhood, and so we set off one very squally afternoon to see the flying foxes, and we found them, the biggest bats in the world, measuring more than four feet between the tips of the wings. We returned in a violent storm of wind, rain and lightning. The launch danced on the waves, the gasoline gave out. We were wet to the skin. But the colonel smiled. He had seen more than flying foxes. He had inspected an enormous landlocked harbor in which the biggest navy in the world could comfortably and safely ride at anchor. And on the shores his mind, no doubt, had already founded a new and wonderful city.

Altogether, the colonel's eye—which has sucessfully studied North America from Montana copper veins to Mexican oil fields, from West Virginia coal seams to the gold in the Golden Gate—beheld opportunities for economic development on the right hand and the left. Everywhere his executive secretary gathered in economic facts. These facts were showered upon the expedition in a deluge. They were delivered orally and in carefully typewritten sheets. They came in books and pamphlets. They accumulated in the colonel's quarters in great mounds. Eventually they will form a rich deposit of information that will serve as an appendix to the colonel's report to the President.

That report should be interesting and valuable to both the Philippines and the United States. It will serve to show the sentimentalists back home what a magnificent thing they propose to throw away in the Far East, to be quarreled over by Chinese, Japanese, Malays and others. And furthermore, the colonel's report should convince the Filipino that the Philippines are worth developing. Indeed there is already evidence that the Filipino mind has been stimulated, because at this writing thousands of homestead claims are being filed by Filipinos, who are suddenly in a rush to plant

their little farms in districts where such farms could block large-scale "capitalistic" development.

So much for the economics. The political part is also interesting and worthy of more extensive analysis than can be given here. There is no doubt that when Colonel Thompson landed in Manila the *politicos* jumped at the chance to use his mission to advance their own cause. They attempted to exploit Colonel Thompson. They tried to play him against the governor general, Leonard Wood. They tried to make Thompson think that they, the *politicos*, were like the rank and file of the Filipino people, fair average examples of Filipino culture, and that the cry for independence that assaulted the colonel's ears was the spontaneous and veritable voice of the people. These attentions from the Filipino intelligentsia, the brainy *mestizo* class, may have deceived the colonel at first, and they may not.

At any rate, by the time his travels in the islands were ended it may be assumed that the colonel knew what was what. He has been thoroughly well introduced to the oriental mind.

One thing in addition: Colonel Thompson proved himself more than a politician from Ohio and more than an investigator. He proved himself a man. He was kind and courteous always, solicitous for the well being of the members of his party.

And he never lost his temper. Even the heavy difficulties of the last voyage of twenty-eight days were unable to annoy him or to make him forgetful of others.

Chapman Agrees to Return to China for Trial

William A. Chapman, former Clerk of the United States Court for China, has agreed to return to China for trial in the United States Court at Shanghai on the charge of embezzling funds from the Court, the amount of money involved being approximately $40,000. Mr. Chapman was arrested in Seattle several months ago upon information supplied by the American authorities in Shanghai and through his attorneys made a desperate fight against being brought back to Shanghai for trial.

Mr. Wm. A. Chapman

However, according to recent information, Mr. Chapman has decided not to make further resistence and will shortly return here for trial, his decision apparently being made as a result of a ruling of the U. S. Court of Appeals, that he could be returned here for trial. Heretofore, the impression has existed that an American citizen could not be legally brought back to China for trial for an offence committed in China.

Mr. Chapmen came to the Far East several years ago as a member of the United States Army in the Philippines, where he served as private secretary to General Pershing. After coming to China he was employed for a time with the British-American Tobacco Company, following which he became assistant secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce. After leaving the Chamber of Commerce, he was appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court under Judge C. S. Lobingier, and prior to his alleged defalcation had enjoyed an excellent reputation here.

Another Chinese Ship Pirated Near Hongkong

The Chinese steamer, Wanhoi, while on its way from Kongmoon to Yeungkong, was captured by pirates on Nov. 19, the pirates seven in number having embarked as well-dressed Chinese passengers at the Customs station at Ngaimoon. After shooting the Chinese soldier guards, the purser, cashier and a clerk, they took possession of the ship and ordered the commander to proceed to Chekpei where it was beached. After confining the passengers which included Father Fletcher of the Yuengkong Catholic Mission and seven Canadian Sisters of Mercy, Mary Knoll Mission, in a cabin, they looted the ship taking all possessions of passengers, including money and jewelry, the pirates escaped.

The Development of Industry in China

BY NORMAN BARRYMAINE

THERE is a tendency on the part of those interested in China's welfare to discuss only the political aspects and ignore the real causes of the trouble, which are economic. The Chinese leaders of thought, especially the foreign trained students do not seem to realize these facts. They concentrate their attention on paper constitutions and outward forms and make no concerted effort to solve these more vital questions. Neither do the foreigners interested in China attempt to deal with anything except surface conditions.

The cause of this economic chaos is largely the result of the handicraft system of the Orient being co-existent with the modern factory system of the Occident, and the social and economic conditions applying to handicraftsmen cannot apply to factory workers. The result of this head-on collision has naturally been disastrous and this has been all the more enhanced by the Chinese administrations failing to realize what was occurring and did not take the necessary precautions to adapt themselves to the new mode of living.

Throughout the ages China has been a well-balanced economic organisation, and this to some extent exists to-day in the interior. It is around the Treaty ports and the larger cities where foreign influence has been felt most keenly that the trouble lies. Under China's old *regime* each district produced very largely the goods which it consumed and there was relatively little need for the transport of large quantities of foodstuffs or manufactures. Most of the population lived in villages and which were almost entirely self-supporting. The news of the community could be planned for in advance for the handicrafts men were supplying people whom they knew. Neither was the artisan forced to seek a market further afield than where he lived. The law of supply and demand was reduced to the simplest ratio, with the attendent result that fluctuating prices was non-existent. Poor roads and primitive transport fascilities were his greatest protection. Life was perhaps arduous, though not unhappy, while what was even more important was that everyone was assured of a living. The muscles of men and animals took the place of machinery. Thus we find to-day this primitive system being compelled to compete with the cheaper machine-made products of the Occident. Furthermore with the development of railways and better roads the foreign merchant is now enabled to market his goods in the remotest parts of the country. The handworker is therefore being gradually forced out of business and drawn back to the already overcrowded land. The whole organisation is disrupted. Even in the cities there is insufficient work for all and a man who loses his job is very quickly trodden underfoot.

It is only natural under such circumstances that these people are unreceptive to new ideas, for they resent interference with their previously well-ordered existence. As an example, the plea of better roads is often heard and one immediately receives the answer that broad, smooth roads, fitted for cart or motor traffic, deprives of a livelihood thousands who are now employed as porters of goods; and the cry against railways is that they are very convenient for the rich, but are useless for the poor. Although this has been proven to the contrary, it is not to be expected that the people who earn a pittance, say, by yulowing sampans about a river, will be pleased to see the work formerly done by many hundreds of sampans and junks, replaced by a few dozen steam launches and tugs.

Perhaps, however, the greatest crying greivance of the Chinese to-day in the interior is the utter insecurity of life. However industrious a man may be he has no assurance of keeping the earnings of his toil or of even preserving his personal safety. The grinding toilsomeness of poorly paid labour is a trifle beside the fact that he may any day be seized and dragged off by robbers to a lair in the hills and shot or tortured by them if he does not work for them as a slave or produce for them a ransom from relatives whose homes those same robbers have very probably looted and outraged. If he escapes this fate, it may be only to find himself pounced upon by a mititary press-gang—and again unless he finds somehow the means of buying himself off—be commandeered to carry stores for some wandering "army" or other engaged in an unintelligible civil war, or in plundering the country-side for the support of a predatory potitical adventurer—and to endure the invasion of his personal freedom without notice, without wages or any sort of compensation, and in some cases even without provision of food, without the remotest chance of obtaining redress from the

law, exposed to every extremity of brutality, and lucky if he should even see his home again alive.

The civilization of the Occident is largely based upon the production by power-driven machinery of large quantities of standarized goods, manufactured from raw materials imported from abroad. These raw materials are paid for by the export of manufactured articles in endless variety, which find a market not only in Europe and America, but all over the Orient as well. Gandhi in India realized what was happening and tried to remedy it by boycotting all machine-made articles, whether manufactured in India or elsewhere. His failure was inevitable. For the handworker to compete with the power-driven machine, either in China or any other Asiatic country, there is no hope. But conditions which prevail to-day in China are not without precedent in our own history, for much distress was caused among the workers by the gradual introduction of the industrial system. It even led to riots and instances may be cited where factories were destroyed by the handworkers whom it had displaced. In time these workers were absorbed to tend the machines and a new social organisation came into existence. The same process is going on in China, but is intensified by her larger population estimated at 430,000,000 million people.

It is therefore difficult to comtemplate calmly such human misery that we see to-day. Many of these are constantly underfed, and contributions are constantly being sought for famine relief. Some kind of active measures will have to be taken, and taken very shortly. The danger of a Bolshevized China must be averted at all costs. In certain parts of the country soviet propaganda has made astonishing headway. In 1919 Russian Bolshevism was still a sort of legend in China. In 1925 we saw it triumphant. It nearly had the country under its heel. The late Soviet Ambassador Mr. Karakhan, weilded more authority in China during the past two years than any of the native political non-entities to whom he was accredited. Students filled with the fire of communism have been working for him in every corner of the Empire. His satellites have been organising labour in the industrial centres. To the average more or less intelligent Chinaman Moscow means power, and Peking weakness. Moscow stands for commercial prosperity and security of life; Peking for ruin, famine, and civil strife. Peking incarnates a policy of revolt followed by slavery; Moscow a policy of revolt followed by emancipation.

Nevertheless, one thing must be borne in mind—a fact that has escaped Karakhan's and his agents calculations. Bolshevism does not accord with the normal mentality of the Chinaman. It is in violent conflict with immemorial traditions, with his ancestor worship, with his family cult, with his respect for woman—not as we conceive it, but nevertheless very powerful,—with his inherent love of money, with his passion of gain, with his cupidity. *Fat'sai*—'make a fortune'—that is the ambition of every son of San. Moscow has overlooked the fact that they will never reach the heart of these four hundred millions of Chinamen, of that inert mass that you can push to the edge of the precipice but can never shove over it. The Chinaman is an athiest, a more convinced athiest than any Russian can ever be. But he is a credulous athiest, he is an athiest chock-full of superstitions, of trivial but imperative beliefs, of rites of bigotries. He is a mystic, an ecstatic, a conscious devotee, but not a ritualist or dogmatist.

Suppose we allow that Bolshevism may convert all the people of Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and three or four other great cities of China. That would mean according to the most reliable estimates, less than ten million people—a mere drop among the four hundred million who live in China. No sort of crusade, no matter how vigorously or shrewdly and persistently conducted, will ever reach that great rank and file of the Chinese nation which lives remote from its metropolitan centres with their veneer of western thought and science—that great host who lead a life that is an absolute negation of Soviet principles, who take no thought of world problems or even of their own country's political future. To imagine that you can visualize this great ocean of humanity Bolshevised is as profound error as to compare the Russian muzkik, primitive as he is, with the illiterate, egoistic, tradition bound Chinese peasant.

Part of the damage to Chinese society arises from the fact that portions only of the western civilization have forced their way into China, with the result the country is in a state of ebullition—a sort of alloy of two creeds. The remedy therefore lies in the development of the compensating mechanism of Occidental social organisation. The necessity for organised instruction and control by the Government is even more essential in China than elsewhere, for China has not developed many great corporate institutions, and the habit of united effort upon a large scale has yet to become common. Without this the construction of a well-balanced industrial organization throughout China will be slow. The failure to recognize this is a terrible handicap.

Unless some effective form of government is established, the economic reorganisation of China, which is absolutely essential to the welfare, not only of the masses, but of all classes, becomes practically impossible. Since the overthrow of the Manchu *regime* in 1911, and the death of Yuan Shi-kai in 1916, China has been the prey of military adventurers, who overtax and oppress the people at pleasure. These rulers use local revenues to support their armies, seize the proceeds of the salt taxes, which are pledged as security for foreign loans, divert the earnings of the railways for military purposes, with the consequent result the whole transportation system is falling into dilapidation through failure to make necessary repairs and replacements. It is only natural that foreign and Chinese capitalists who have suffered such bitter experiences in the past are reluctant to invest further sums. The safety of life and property outside of territory under foreign control, does not exist. The incentive to develop the latent wealth of China, which is absolutely essential for the regeneration of this country, is non-existent.

Returning, however, to the present economic chaos in China, it is absolutely necessary that the people are willing to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and appreciate the necessity of the industrial change. The Chinese merchant has shown very appreciable progress along these lines, while the masses have also proven that they can be trained into satisfactory machine operatives. One of the chief necessities, however, is the training of young men so that they may act as capable foremen, superintendents and managers. Hitherto, there has been a tendency on the part of the Chinese students to devote themselves almost entirely to academic subjects.

Given a sound Government, a certain amount of state enterprise in industry would be desirable. The state is in a better position to borrow large sums of money which are now urgently needed to erect factories, to provide machinery, raw materials, to pay wages and finance these new enterprises. The state would also be better able to employ foreign experts that would be required and also to insure that vital industries do not come under the control of foreign powers. There is no doubt that large profits can be earned by the employment in factories of the abundant cheap labour to manufacture from local raw materials the goods which at present are imported from western countries. There is no reason why China should not in the course of time become an important factor in international trade, but this at the present rate of progress will take many years.

Much might be done to improve the present conditions of agriculture. The substitution of power for human and animal muscles is very urgent. The difficulty lies, however, in the small size of the holdings and the nature of the crops. The present poverty of the farmers in some districts where rainfall is inadequate could be improved by better irrigation facilities. The present methods of raising water from wells and streams by man power or with animals is much too expensive, while on the other hand the cost of even the simplest pumps with engines to drive them is prohibitive. The solution might lie in the formation of co-operative societies which has worked to very good advantage in the Philippines. These societies might assist to provide chemical fertilizeris, pumps and other agricultural machinery. It would be necessary, however, to have some form of governmental supervision.

I have hitherto avoided making any mention of China's relations with the foreign Powers but in one respect which directly concerns industry it is unavoidable. I refer to the question of China's present tariff system. Under the present arrangement a flat rate of 5% *ad valorum* is charged on both imports and exports, on a conventional schedule of prices. It was intended originally when China signed this treaty with the Powers that this schedule should be revised every ten years, but it has only been subject to revision twice and that in the years 1902 and 1918. At the Washington Conference it was decided that this schedule should be again revised, and an additional surtax of 2½% be allowed, while in the event of China agreeing to the abolition of *likin* the rate be raised to 12½%. It is useless to recapitulate the failure of the Tariff Conference this year in Peking, but whatever foreign experts may say to the contrary the abolition of this fiscal impairment to China must come sooner or later. It is perfectly obvious to any sane thinking person that the present arrangement which provides a flat rate on necessities and luxuries alike, is ridiculous, and furthermore this same rate applies to exports. Under this system China's industries are in no way protected against foreign competition. This indiscriminate taxation is a great injustice to those who have to depend for their existence upon necessities, and a great hardship to infant industries which are just beginning to flourish.

I have left to the last perhaps one of the most important problems in connection with China's industrial progress, and that is the necessity for legislation protecting the operatives

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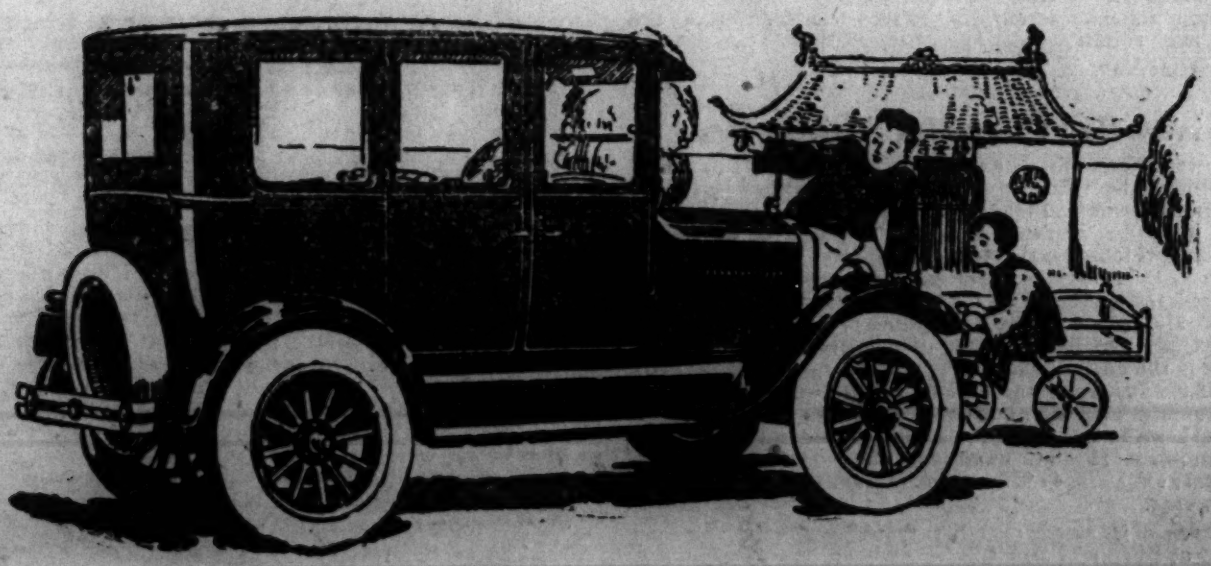

from exploitation. Furthermore, China, like the Occident of some decades ago is suffering from the underpayment of factory labour, slums, sweatshops, and employment of women and children. All this has to be remedied. Improvement of social conditions by the help of legislation is, in fact, a feature characteristic of societies in a stage of growth which China is, as yet, far from having reached. I am willing to concede that there are plenty of people in China capable of promulgating laws governing conditions of labour, but the difference between promulgation and successful and general enforcement there is a very wide margin. For that reason I am inclined to feel that the first steps should be taken in the foreign controlled settlements.

Some attempt at reform was made last year in Shanghai when the Municipal Council proposed passing new bye-laws prohibiting child labour, but the apathy of ratepayers, with consequent lack of a quorum at the meeting, was responsible for the failure to get action on the bill. That there is a burning necessity for reform there is no doubt and is made all the more manifest by the startling revelations of the Child Labour Commission appointed by the Council to investigate this question. Space does not permit to deal very thoroughly with all that this Commission reported, but one or two examples might be cited to give the reader some idea of the appalling conditions that now prevail in these facturies.

The Report stated that 14½ per cent. of labour employed in the Municipal area is that of children under 12 years of age, nearly 80 per cent. of which is girl labour, and that roughly 57 per cent. of the total labour employed is female over the age of 12 years. Many of these children are not more than 6 or 7 years old. The hours of labour range from 12 to 14 hours per shift, and there were incidents where shifts as long as 15 and 16 hours were adopted. The case of a silk filature was cited where little children, not more than 7 years old, were working from 5:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. for the miserable sum of 7 cents. The hot water and steam in these facturies also affected these children's eyes, and without medical care the little mites are often forced to give up work or accept a smaller rate of pay. While the physique of the children is generally good, tuberculosis is particularly prevalent. The home life of these workers is terrible. Rents are high, and wages low, with the result these people are forced to live herded together, several families occupying one room. The sanitary conditions are terrible, and the health of these workers is affected accordingly.

The greatest difficulty is that these workers are comparatively content with their lot, and will consider themselves fortunate if they have constant employment while any attempt to improve their conditions will receive as much opposition from the workers as the factory owners. It is felt by the managements of most foreign factories before any satisfactory system of control of employment conditions can be attempted, the Chinese national factory regulations must be applied and enforced on Chinese factories outside of Muncipal areas. If this is accomplished, the introduction of similar legislation within the Municipal Settlement is a comparatively simple matter.

There is more than a modicium of truth in this argument, but still I am unconvinced that the foreign Powers should continue to sanction conditions of labour, within territory over which they hold jurisdiction, which would not be tolerated for one minute in any western country. It is the duty of the foreigners to see that these conditions are improved and the standard of living of the workers increased. As enlightened nations it is our duty to set an example which the Chinese may follow.

Shanghai Nov. 25, 1926.

Chinese Post Office Has Exciting Year

Fourteen out of the twenty-four postal districts in China were affected by the disturbed political situation last year, according to the annual report of the Post Office Department for 1925 which has just been issued. The number of Postal establishments looted was 344; mail couriers (carriers) were attacked on 166 occasions, resulting in the wounding of more than 60 and the killing of 14. There were 247 mail robberies, of which 117 took place in Kwangtung province. However, the Post Office Department was able to make considerable progress in the period, the number of pieces of mail handled being 565,007,763, an increase of 42,500,000 over the previous year. Parcels carried numbered 802,000 of a value of $11,549,411, while money orders issued exceeded the hundred million dollar mark. The number of places in China reached by the Post Office is 43,970, an increase of 1,452 over the previous year.

Reference is made to labor troubles which developed, especially at Shanghai and Canton, which has necessitated measures to ameliorate the conditions surrounding the employes of the service. The scale of payment for Assistants and Clerks is being revised.

Goats and Their Skins

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

THE goat is more familiar to the general public in connection with comic allusions than as the source of supply of an important article of commerce, and probably few people outside of those directly connected with the goatskin trade, either as exporters from this country or as tanners in the United States, realize the prominent role which goatskins play in the commercial relations between China and the United States.

Goatskins usually begin to appear on the Chinese market about Thanksgiving season, but actual business as between the American importers or tanners and the exporters here usually holds off until after New Year. It is a very old established trade and America is by far the largest buyer of goatskins not only from China, but from other parts of the world. The Chinese dealers have a very shrewd conception of values, well knowing that, to use the expression of the head of one of the leading export houses in this line in China, it frequently becomes a "cutthroat business."

Among the points that the American importer or tanner will have in mind when he begins to place orders for his supply of goatskins abroad are the following: On the point of cheapness Indian skins usually win out, and America imports considerably more skins from India than from China, large as the Chinese supply is. As against this the Chinese skins are of a better texture, and the indications are that with the present low exchange the Chinese skins can be placed on the American market at practically the same price as the Indian skins, unless, as is frequently the case, the Chinese suppliers gauge their ideas of price upwards as the price of silver goes down.

At the present time of the year there is a gradual accumulation of goatskins in the various export centers of China, particularly Tientsin, and Shanghai, the native banks advancing money on the skins and carrying the holders for several months with a view to assisting the latter to study the market and hold out for the best possible price. Naturally the indications of demand in the United States, and to a less extent other countries, are carefully noted, as also are the sources of supply from other countries, particularly India, but as in the meantime storage and interest charges accumulate, it usually happens that during the months of January and February the Chinese have fairly stabilized their ideas of price, and thus the greater part of the transactions with the U. S. A. are closed by cable during the early months of the year.

Nearly all the goatskins from China are used for making glazed kid leather, as it is usually known in the trade, although the terms "Vici" or "Morocco" are just as well known to the general public, all three terms referring to the same product. Morocco was the original source of supply for goatskins in Western lands, hence the name. North Africa still continues as a source of supply, but in considerably less quantities than from India and China.

As frequently happens with other articles of commerce, although America is by far the greatest user of goatskins she supplies practically none herself. If the skins of the few goats kept in suburbs of the large cities of America (mostly by emigrants from Europe) are used at all, they make no impression whatever on the trade.

By far the greater part of the tanneries using goatskins in the United States are located on Delaware Bay. Wilmington, Delaware, is one of the most prominent centers, the kid leather industry vying with Dupont products in making that little city famous. In recent years, however, West Philadelphia has overshadowed Wilmington, and it is stated in the trade that one factory there produces more glazed kid leather than several of the largest tanneries in Wilmington combined.

The goatskin industry is, of course, greatly influenced by the vagaries of fickle Dame Fashion. Glazed kid is used both for mens and women's shoes, and it is the changes in the styles of the latter that frequently give a fillip or otherwise to the demand for goatskins, particularly those from China. For example, last winter there was an unusual demand for summer shoes, owing to the great exodus of people from the northern parts of the United States to Florida and other warmer climes. Then such a detail that whereas several years ago the ladies were wearing their boots well up to their knees, whereas at present they are placing upon their feet the tiniest of confections, makes a considerable difference not only in the quantities of skins used but in the fineness of the texture required.

One of the pioneers of the glazed kid industry in the United States was Robert H. Foerderer of Frankford, Penna., who operated with the assistance or cooperation of

(*Continued on page 12*)

Steadfast, unfailing quality—what else can account for popularity so swiftly won and so securely held?

Chesterfield

"Tibetans Who Talk, and Act Like American Indians"

(*From the New York Times*)

NATIVES of Tibet who talk, walk, act and dress like American Indians and are their blood brothers, though separated by half the distance around the world, were described in a statement by the Smithsonian Institution of the findings by Dr. Ales Hrdicka of Washington, who received recently the Huxley Memorial Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the highest British honor for research in anthropology.

The Tibetan relatives of the North American Indians were examined by Dr. Hrdlicka several months ago in the course of a trip around the world in which he studied thousands of men in Asia, Africa, Java and elsewhere, to gain slight on the origin of the human species, their development into white, black, red and yellow types and innumerable subtypes and the great prehistoric migration which had carried them to different parts of the globe.

The Tibetans described by the anthropologist did not talk American Indian dialect, but they intoned their language in American Indian fashion. On previous investigations in Asia, Dr. Hrdlicka found natives of the American Indian type in Mongolia, fairly clenching the proof that the American Indians are immigrants from Asia, passing over from Northeast Asia to Alaska.

Investigations in India

Dr. Hrdlicka carried on extremely interesting investigations in India. He found the bulk of the present population consisting of three types—Semitic, Mediterranean and Hamitic or North African. Dr. Hrdlicka found nothing "Nordic" about the Aryan population of India, in spite of the fact that their language is a descendant of the common Indo-European mother tongue which was spoken by the forefathers of the Greeks, Romans, Celts, Teutons, Persians and the Sanscrit element of India. The place where this great mother language developed is in doubt. Some authorities put it in Central Europe, others in Russia, others in Asia. On this point the Smithsonian Institution statement says:

"The 'Aryans' show everywhere either the Semitic or Mediterranean type. Dr. Hrdlicka saw nothing that could be referred to the types of Central or Northern Europe. It would seem, therefore, that the Aryans came from Persia and Asia Minor rather than from or through what is now European Russia."

Tiny Blacks a Puzzle

The puzzle of the enormous distance separating the tiny blacks of the Philippines and Andaman Islands from their closest relatives, the pigmies of Central Africa, was studied by the anthropologist, according to the statement of the institution, which continues:

"At present one of the most interesting problems in anthropology is to explain the presence of the Negrito in the Philippines and Andamans. How did he get to his present home? His nearest relatives are apparently the pigmies of Central Africa, but a great unbridged space has until now separated the two. If he extended from Africa he must have left traces of his passing in Arabia and India. Such traces, so far at least as the Indian coast lands are concerned, Dr. Hrdlicka became satisfied, do exist. They occur in Parganas, northwest of Calcutta, in at least one area along the eastern coast, here and there among the Dravidians, and in the Malabar Hills. These discoveries bring the Negrito a long way further to the westward and so much nearer Africa, making his derivation from the continent so much the more probable.

"Passing through Ceylon, where he reports no definite trace as yet of geologically ancient man, Dr. Hrdlicka proceeded to Java, touching at Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. Of Sumatra, a country not yet perfectly known, he says that 'there still prevail in the island among the whites as well as the natives, beliefs in the existence of wild men. There are said to be two varieties. The Orang Pandak (orang—man, pandak—short) is said to live in the almost impenetrable mountain forests of the central and southern parts of the island. The natives describe him as black, short, long-haired and wild, but not insurmountably shy. The second form is the Orang Sedapak. He is said to live in the unhealthy lowlands of the southeastern part of Sumatra. He is described as having the body of a child of 12, with long red hair on head and body. He is very shy and runs but does not climb.'

"In the mountainous regions of the upper parts of the Malay Peninsula, according to information given to Dr. Hrdlicka, there still live thousands of negritoid people, and there are many old caves waiting to be explored.

His Visit to Java

"The visit to Java was made chiefly for the purpose of inspecting the site of the Pithecanthropus, but Dr. Hrdlicka also desired to satisfy himself as to any possible cultural traces of early man and as to the present population. When the actual site of the Pithecanthropus was reached by Dr. Hrdlicka, a whole gang of natives advised by the police were already waiting there, each bringing a little pile of fossils gathered from the muddy ledges of the river as they were exposed by the receding water. These fossils were eagerly examined and a good selection was made for the National Museum, but they included no remains of any primate."

In the eastern portion of Java, Dr. Hrdlicka found traces of the pre-Malay Hindu population which peopled the island in historic times. In the central part of Java, these people evidently reached a rather high degree of culture and left imposing ruins.

Full-blood and otherwise, full-colored Australians, but with tow hair, were among the phenomena observed in a boat journey along the western coast of Australia. Dr. Hrdlicka also attended impressive nocturnal ceremonies of the native Australians.

"The data obtained in Australia," writes Dr. Hrdlicka, "throws a very interesting and to some extent new light on the moot questions of both the Australian and Tasmanian aborigines. According to these observations, the Australian aborigines deserve truly to be classed as one of the more fundamental and older races of mankind, and yet it is a race which shows close connections with our own ancestral stock—not with the negroes or Melanesians (except through admixture), but with the old white people of postglacial times.

"As to the Tasmanians, the indications are that they were but a branch of the Australians, modified perhaps a little in their own country. Both peoples have lived, and the Australians of the northwest live largely to this day, in a paleolithic stage of stone culture. They are still making unpolished stone tools, which in instances resemble the Mousterian implements or later European paleolithic types. But they are also capable of a much higher class of work. Today, about Derby, bottles are used in making beautifully worked spear heads."

Studies Zulu Tribes

Proceeding to Durban, Natal, in South Africa, Dr. Hrdlicka studied many individuals of the Zulu tribe and reached the conclusion that they were undoubtedly true negroes, though some individuals showed a trace of the Arab type due to old admixtures.

The two main objects of the visit to South Africa were the investigation on the spot of the important find of the Rhodesian skull, and of the recent discovery of the skull of a fossil anthropoid ape at Taungs, which had been reported as being possibly a direct link in the line of man's ascent. The Rhodesian skull, found in 1921 at Broken Hill, shows a man so primitive in many of its features that nothing like it has been seen before. Dr. Hrdlicka was able to clear up some of the moot points in connection with this important find, and he collected for study bones of animals from the cave which gave the Rhodesian skull, as well as two additional mineralized human bones, belonging to two individuals, all of which were deposited with the earlier relics in the British Museum.

The fossil skull of an anthropoid ape found at Taungs in 1924, belongs, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, to a species of anthropoid ape of about the size of a chimpanzee and evidently related to this form, though there are certain differences, especially in the brain. These differences suggested that this ape may possibly have been somewhat

(*Continued on page 18*)

(*Continued from page 10*)

Abe Stein, one of the best known figures in the development of the goatskin industry. Mr. Stein's name appears as the author of a very informative book entitled "Goatskins", but there is considerable difference of opinion in the trade as to the correctness of some of the "dope" on goatskins contained in same. Unless the writer is incorrectly informed, Mr. Stein evidently depended too much on second hand information, relying on brokers for same; that is, asregards goatskins. On the other hand the information as regards packing house skins where the information was available directly in the United States is taken as standard in U. S. leather trade circles.

China sends about seven million goatskins to the U. S. A. annually. Somewhat less than half this quantity is sent out of Shanghai although Hankow and Nanking are more important as ports of original export. These skins are collected from Szechuen, Hupeh and the territory bordering on the Yangtsze.

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Declared Exports to U.S. from Whole China To October

The following table, compiled at the American Consulate General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the several American Consular Offices in China, obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge thereof, shows the declared exports from the WHOLE OF CHINA to the United States for the month of October 1926 and the first ten months of 1926, and gives a recapitulation for the first ten months of 1925 and 1926.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

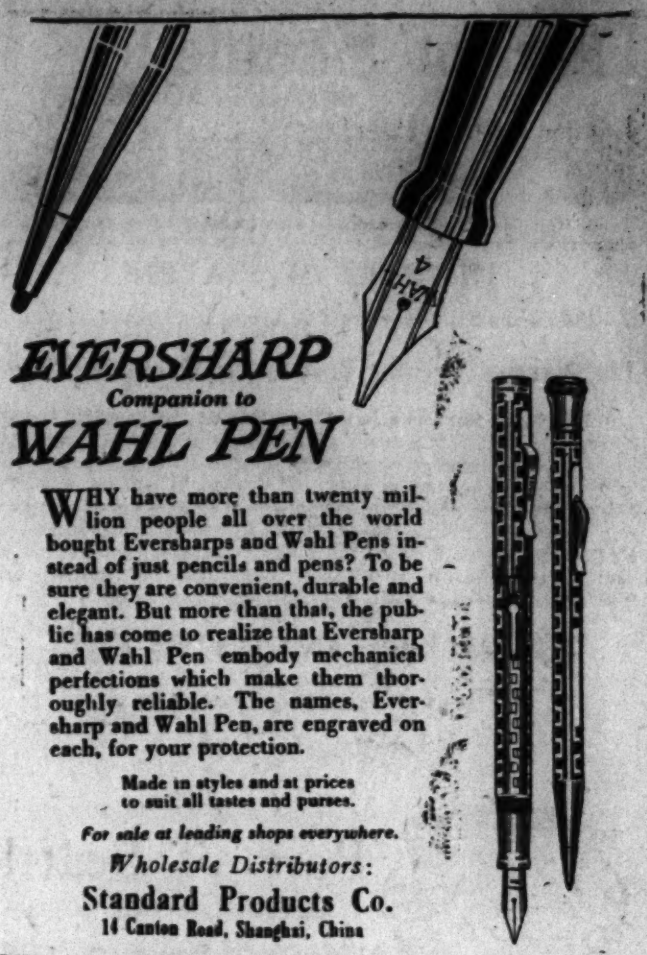
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Oct. 1926 Quantities	Oct. 1926 Value	1st 10 months '26. Quantities	1st 10 months '26. Value
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried whole	lbs.	45,600	19,639	177,924	80,065
Frozen "	"	268,800	41,018	790,490	119,336
Egg Products, froz.	"	50,028	5,003	706,532	205,748
Albumen, dry	"	266,965	161,626	3,162,686	2,149,030
" frozen	"	.....	.....	320,620	38,527
Yolk, dry	"	357,950	134,224	2,950,740	973,613
" frozen	"	.....	.....	608,327	100,107
Liquid egg	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	300		17,762	
	lbs.	13,910	2,643	762,746	138,549
Calf skins	pcs.	1,112		4,062	
	lbs.	425	1,363	1,715	2,870
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....		.....	
	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow hides	pcs.	.....		3,381	
	lbs.	.....	.....	46,288	12,337
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	.....		67,777	
	lbs.	.....	.....	66,391	36,940
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	18,532		7,304,347	
	lbs.	.....	17,153	6,073,048	5,921,320
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	3,318		16,464	
	lbs.	3,520	4,602	21,452	21,298
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	39,631		181,806	
	lbs.	.....	154,429	.....	849,663
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	63,546	137,194	438,216	1,042,309
Ermine	"	.....	.....	31,307	60,043
Fox, all kinds	"	12,276	154,598	73,110	681,207
Hare and rabbit	"	16,500	2,018	1,192,678	265,420
Kolinsky	"	.....	.....	404,469	1,040,491
Marmot	"	95,505	142,825	1,288,183	1,954,227
Lynx	"	60	817	6,384	22,535
Marten	"	.....	.....	30,829	51,050
Raccoon	"	2,226	7,744	58,873	96,502
Sable	"	234	9,163	4,700	206,575
Squirrel	"	170,600	230,195	2,832,484	2,793,195
Weasel	"	3,122	4,032	1,468,426	2,312,138
Wolf	"	4,365	36,705	14,014	186,570
All others	"	500,047	638,808	2,733,452	3,739,208
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Mouffion (Goat & kid)	"	30,136	60,606	138,638	285,266
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskin mats	pcs.	35,243	84,654	106,471	192,616
All other mfrs.	"	66,116	443,673	.....	2,048,407
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	140,875	53,619	1,677,425	655,510
Intestines,	"	138,303	122,587	.....	2,188,837
Total			$2,690,998		$30,471,509

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaoliang	"	.....	.....	100,000	2,147
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	309,565	9,347
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	4,447,894	88,258	31,355,413	626,874
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....	113,662	20,415
Peanuts, shelled	"	42,500	2,251	44,379,980	1,684,377
Peanuts, unshelled	"	.....	.....	3,189,410	125,710
Walnuts, shelled	"	279,300	41,022	2,311,995	454,876
" unshelled	"	5,329,100	396,245	5,807,500	429,250
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....

Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	80,000	1,869	80,000	1,869
Hempseed	„	50,031	1,228	2,867,799	93,620
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	314,533	16,012	1,771,348	96,752
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	994,070	36,908	.....	134,956
Bean oil	„	1,504,573	99,801	23,089,277	1,750,454
Peanut oil	„	.....	.....	14,530,971	1,374,617
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	8,533,428	1,075,600	36,498,449	7,160,529
All other oils	„	5,635	1,247	.....	170,792
Vegetable tallow	„	136,297	11,185	3,522,621	322,157
Perilla oil	„	.....	.....	4,447,420	423,299
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	179,067	6,955	1,701,996	82,616
Tea	„	1,535,678	329,116	8,467,893	2,339,754
Total			$2,087,697		$17,304,405
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	26,653	5,931	120,022	29,953
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	10,49.	990
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	186,760	22,554	2,392,939	270,438
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	.....	.....	1,323
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	6,469	1,891	18,136	5,960
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	4,579	.....	30,425
Total			$34,955		$393,459
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	1,547,524	265,538	3,701,199	698,478
„ waste	„	163,030	8,778	472,574	36,648
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	271,729	.....	2,110,799
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	4,041	.....	33,838
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile n. o. l.	value	.....	30,955	.....	327,430
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	9,515	.....	102,681
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	26,625	6,466	90,561	38,748
„ fibre	„	250	2,143	2,057	30,207
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	118,570	9,750	894,678	125,29[illegible]
Strawbraid	yds.	107,685	194,756	491,924	995,825
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	53,409	378,100	522,347	4,152,300
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	4,693,896	1,130,581	16,206,723	3,941,808
Hair, goat	„	41,031	8,912	173,293	34,387
„ camel	„	36,781	18,379	495,533	245,689
„ horse	„	87,143	54,241	1,017,950	679,368
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	80,890	38,142	1,621,964	699,465
„ nets, human	„	1,578	11,910	89,013	740,790
„ all other	„	42,159	15,214	786,233	301,798
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,025,373	625,984	6,731,645	32,289,298
„ wild	„	23,886	64,029	1,347,826	3,463,639
„ waste	„	737,443	523,820	4,494,469	3,311,355
„ piece goods	„	7,904	30,462	72,305	365,752
„ embroideries	value	.....	19,249	.....	146,100
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	6,380	.....	67,618
„ pongees	lbs.	35,503	100,144	258,966	807,891
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	24,010	31,450
Total			$7,829,218		$55,787,468
(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	6,968	.....	170,334
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	6,503	.....	116,142
Blackwoodware	„	.....	4,178	.....	51,710
Lacquerware	„	.....	1,321	.....	19,352
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	4,864	.....	28,177
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	167,041	39,639
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	2,080	.....	18,561
Total			$25,914		$443,915



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Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	8,940	.....	96,667
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	5,458	.....	196,261
Precious stones	„	.....	253	.....	7,635
Total			$14,651		$300,363

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....	465,853	78,413
Aluminium, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	316,000	23,240	.....	297,015
„ regulus	„	2,352,000	264,453	.....	2,364,725
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	24,358	.....	304,990
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	779
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	338	.....	1,400
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	9,901	200,222	9,901	200,222
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	149	.....	3,968
Total			$512,760		$3,251,512

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

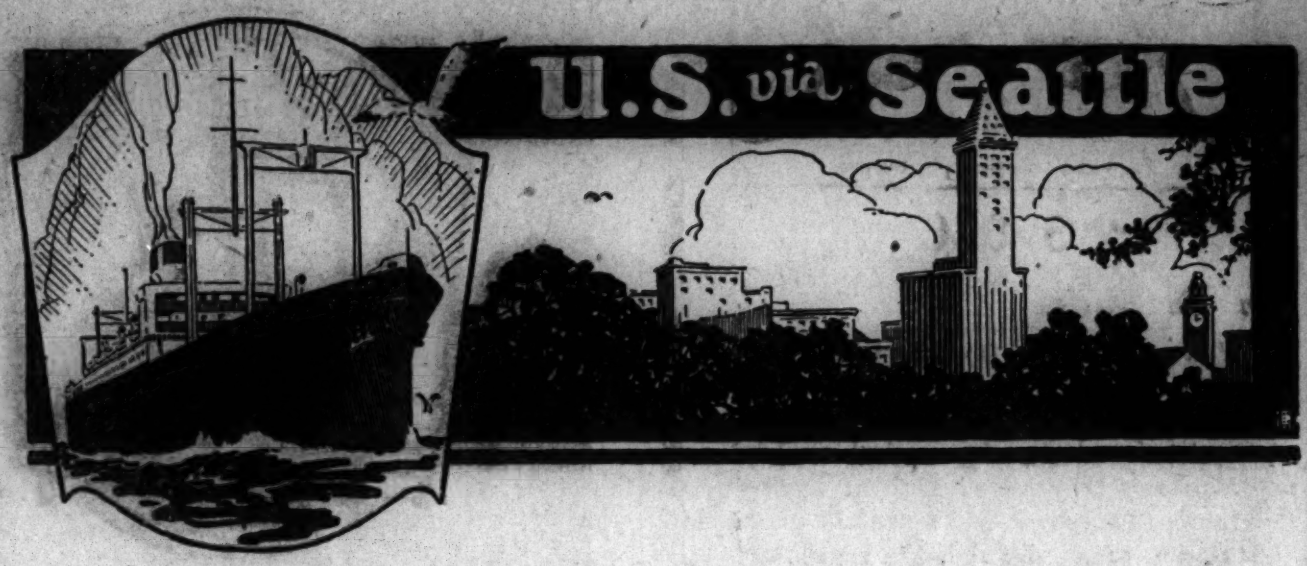
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	17,615	4,910	.....	10,595
Musk	„	34	4,560	132	23,891
Antimony, oxide	„	112,000	12,320	.....	229,811
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	24,788	4,060	1,928,607	399,222
Total			$25,850		$663,519

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	48,993	.....	297,497
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	527,008	553,679	.....	4,179,044
Household & personal effects	value	.....	1,967	.....	60,065
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	299,916	.....	3,793,987
Totals			$904,555		$8,330,593
GRAND TOTAL*			$14,126,598		$116,946,943

RECAPITULATION

	First ten months 1925	1926
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair	$39,651,986	$30,471,509
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages	19,826,906	17,304,405
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood	501,457	393,459
Group 3—Textiles	68,466,899	55,787,468
Group 4—Wood and Paper	354,769	443,915
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	93,065	300,563
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	2,166,313	3,251,512
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	446,411	663,519
Group 9—Miscellaneous	6,660,645	8,330,593
	$138,168,451	$116,946,943



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—Directors—

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Woo Ling Shu, General Manager of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill.

P.W. Zee, General Manager of the Dah Foong Cotton Mill.

Shi Van Tai, General Manager of the Tsing Tai Cotton Mill.

Seu Tsing Jan, General Manager of the Poh Yei Cotton Mill.

Kou Van Yoon, Manager of the E. Zung Fong Cotton Yarn House.

Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.

Cheng Song Ding, Manager of the Zung Shen Cotton Yarn House.

Kuan Chun Mow, Manager of the O'Tung Cotton Yarn House.

— Auditors—

T.M. Chang, General Secretary of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association; Pang Ching Pao, General Compradore of the JardineMatheson and Co., Ltd; Tung Zoong Sun, Chinese Manager of the Zoong Sin Cotton Mill.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Hou-ki Hu, P. H.
胡鴻基

Dr. Hou-ki Hu, P. H., Deputy Commissioner and head of the Department of Health of Shanghai and Woosung, was born in 1894 in the town of Wusih, Kiangsu and received his early education in the Wusih public schools and at Nanyang College in Shanghai. In 1916 he was graduated from the National Medical College in Peking with the degree of M. D. He then went to France where he served during the war with the B. E. F. from 1917 to 1919. Upon his return to China he was appointed associate professor in bacteriology at the National Medical College and also served as Physician to the Government Isolation Hospital in Peking, from 1919 to 1922. In 1922 Dr. Hu received a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation and was awarded the degree of C. P. H. In 1924 he received the degree of Dr. P. H. from the Johns Hopkins University Medical School at Baltimore. He then spent a year with the Public Health Service of the State of Tennessee and also spent considerable time investigating and studying city hospitals in Detroit, Memphis, Cleveland Knoxville, New York City, St. Louis and State Health Departments in Maryland, New York and Massachusetts and all county health departments in the State of Tennessee. While in America, Dr. Hu was elected to charter membership in the Delta Omega Fraternity of Johns Hopkins. Upon his return to China in 1924, Dr. Hu was made chief medical officer at the Putsi Hospital, Tsingtao and from 1925 to 1926 he was chief of the General Sanitation and Vital Statistics, Public Health Demonstration Station for Peking Metropolitan Police Department. In the fall of 1926, Dr. Hu was transferred to Shanghai for the purpose of organizing a public health department for the Port of Shanghai and Woosung and holds the position of Deputy Commissioner of Health. He is a member of the China Medical Society. Dr. Hu's present address is Moh-chia-lung, Nantao, Shanghai.

(Continued from page 12)

superior to the chimpanzee and nearer to the human. But it is not necessarily a form that stood in the direct line of the human phylum.

South Africa is a rich field for anthropological research, according to Dr. Hrdlicka who continued:

"There is the disappearing old native population of Bushmen, Strandloopers and Hottentots, the newer negro population which amounts already to over 7,000,000 and is steadily increasing.

News from South China

The Executive Commission of the Canton Government forcibly took over the management of the Canton Water Works November 23, notwithstanding vigorous protest from the shareholders who, however, will eventually be compensated. The reason for the Municipality assuming full control of the city's water plant is that it has failed to provide efficient service to the public, a charge, which the company's authorities have denied. The shareholders have contended that they have paid for the franchise which must be regarded as a contract between the Corporation and Government and that the Municipality has acted arbitrarily in this matter.

The taking over of public utility service from private control in Canton is not by any means a new policy, however, as it was put into practice several years ago, when the late Dr. Sun Yatsen took over, even without compensation, the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Samshui Railroads and ordered the confiscation of all public temples in order to sell them to realize funds for the support of mercenary troops imported from Yunnan and Kwangsi.

The Special Commission's recent advices to the Kuomintang in Canton, including the immediate transfer of the party headquarters to Wuchang and the suggestion of having the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company taken under Kuomintang control so as to replace all British officers on board, will not be accepted without further careful consideration, according to information from inner circles of the Communists elements in the Southern Capital. It is understood that the stand of Generals Liu Tso-lung of Hupeh and General Tang Seng-chi of Hunan on the "Red" side may be only temporary and unsteady and that so far the Kuomintang have not yet gained full control of Yangtze waters.

For the present the China Merchants steamers are not calling at Canton, as some of their vessels and crew have been detained under charges that the boats are being used to transport northern troops. The Kuomintang have yet made no statement on their future intention.

The Kuomintang Municipal authorities in Swatow are asking permission from Canton to take over the water and light plants of that port and to issue a municipal loan of $500,000 for that purpose. Another scheme proposed to raise $500,000 is to impose an emigration and immigration tax, making every Chinese departing or arriving through the port to pay a tax of two dollars.

The negotiation now in progress between Kuomintang agents in Tsengshin and the bandits and pirates dominating that portion of the water-way along the East River is going on smoothly, and it is hoped that the outlaws there will much reduce the tribute to be paid by every fire-wood junk passing their sphere of influence from the upper river to Canton City. Lately bandits controlled by Yuan Hah Kau and other chiefs at Tsengshin charged as high as $40 tribute for every passing junk, and this has caused firewood to be sold at Canton at $2.20 to $2.40 a picul.

Workmen connected with the rice trade in Canton are threatening reprisal on several large rice importers and mill owners who have refused to come to terms with the labour unions. The latest threat of the unions is that some of the large rice firms and godowns will be blockaded so as to make it impossible for the "capitalists" to do any more business. The hardest questions to settle appears to be that of the "fallen" or grounded rice, rice which has been fallen or dropped on the floor while being milled or handled, and that of the "off days". The workmen insist that rice gathered up from the floor should go to them, while the proprietors argue that if such should be the rule, every workman will be careless or malicious enough to drop a whole bag on the floor, as by so doing the labour union interested will get the full benefit of a member's fault, while his employer suffers. The workmen are asking for double wages on holidays and regular "off days", one day a week.

A mandate from the Printers Union at Heungshan requires every member of that union to become a Kuomintang, and failure to worship the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's portrait on entering the Union's headquarters will subject an offender to a fine.

Overseas Chinese now residing in Canton have organized to support the Northern Expedition by supplying the Army with more aeroplanes, and efforts will be made among Chinese in the Straits and America to subscribe to a fund for this purpose. The first non-accident fly from Hankow to Canton with stop-over at Hengchow, Hunan, was made on November 22-23, when Mr. Tang Yin-tet and a Soviet adviser were passengers on a war-plane of the Southern Army.

A report has reached Canton from Nanchang that every preparation is being made to receive the visiting Kuomintang Commission now on its way to Kiangsi. The Commission includes M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner and Kuomintang Chief Adviser; Madame Sun Yat-sen, a member

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of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; Mr. Eugene Chen, acting Kuomintang Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. T. V. Soong, Kuomintang Minister of Finance; Mr. George Hsu Chien, Kuomintang Minister of Justice; and Mr. Sun Fo, Kuomintang Minister of Communications.

The Kuomintang Ministry of Finance in Canton has advised the five leading commercial guilds in Canton that their subscription of $1,000,000 to the war bonds has not yet been fully paid and that they are expected to do so without further delay.

During the first three days for the granting of a dole to Hongkong Chinese strikers who are now still unemployed in Canton, some 4,612 received $10 each. This distribution commenced November 20th, and funds for doing so have come from the proceeds of the surtax on Customs, an issue still under discussion by Treaty Powers concerned.

A local Chinese steamer, *Wai Hoi*, plying Kongmoon and Yeungkong, the latter part of the week ending November 20th was attacked by pirates who killed and wounded part of the crew, aside from the usual looting of cargo and the capture of passengers of ransom. Among the victims were seven sisters and a priest of the American Maryknoll Mission, whom the pirates did not hold for ransom but who were rescued by the U. S. S. *Pampanga*.

Dr. C. T. Wang, a well-known figure in Chinese politics, after a visit to Canton and Hongkong, departed for Manila on the S. S. *Mishima Maru*, where he expects to spend a fortnight. While in Hongkong he was entertained by the South China Athletic Association in his capacity as president of the Amateur Athletic Federation of China.

Singapore Chinese do not appear to be very enthusiastic in supporting the Kuomintang movement, it is said. Since the commencement of the Northern Expedition some four months ago, only $4,000 has been received by the party from its comrades in that port. The comrades in Singapore have advised their leaders in Canton that some $3,000 of this sum is for the support of the Strike Committee enforcing the anti-British boycott.

R. F. C. Hedgeland, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, has been appointed Commissioner at Canton, to relieve Colonel Hailey-Bell, Commissioner at Kowloon acting for Canton.

Twenty Chinese passengers of the S. S, *Sunning*, recently pirated off the coast between Swatow and Hongkong, are being chargedbe fore the Hongkong Magistracy. The *Sunning*, is a Hongkong-Shanghai coaster which left Shanghai for Hongkong on November 11th and was in the hands of pirates for nearly a day before her officers regained control on the 16th when near Chilang Point. The pirates set fire on the vessel. In the conflicts, at least six passengers and members of the crew were killed or captured by pirates some of whom succeeded in escaping, while some 11 alleged pirates were killed and a score captured. The trial will be held some time in December. The Hongkong Chinese General Chamber or Commerce has started a fund for the benefit of the officers of the S. S. *Sunning*, whose brave defense of the vessel against piracy on board the ship from Shanghai to Hongkong, November 11th-18th, is being much appreciated by the Chinese merchants of the Colony.

Passengers through Hongkong last week included the University Ship *Ryndam* fron America but also H. R. H. Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. The royal couple and suit were entertained at dinner by the Governor of Hongkong while the S. S. *Kitori Maru* was in port.

General Bramwell Booth, son of the founder and now the head of the Salvation Army throughout the world, was a visitor to Hongkong, November 23-24. At a public meeting where he was extended a hearty welcome at the City Hall, General Booth announced that he hope to have Salvation Army work started in this Colony also.

Canton, November 25, 1926.

A special conference of the National Anti-Opium Association of China will be held on December 9, from 2 to 6:30 o'clock in the Missions Building, Shanghai for the purpose of discussing the narcotics situation in China. The discussion will be led by Dr. Wu Lien-teh of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service and there will be talks by Dr. T. K. M. Siao, Dr. Iva M. Miller, Dr. Kiang Shan-fen, Dr. J. P. Maxwell, Dr. Hu Hung-chi and K. T. Chung.

The British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has sent a letter to the "Three Provinces Association" of Shanghai denying that British interests in China have advanced a loan amounting to £5,000,000 to the Fengtien Party. A rumor of a loan of this kind was circulated in Shanghai several days ago through one of the Japanese press services. The "Three Provinces Association" is composed of representatives of Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang provinces and was formed for the purpose of agitating against the sending of Fengtien troops into Kiangsu. Dr. Tsai Yun-pei in chairman of the organization.

Men and Events

Jabin Hsu has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Tientsin.

The National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. has issued an appeal for the sum of $24,000 to cover the expenses of the foreign staff for the current year.

P. A. Tyson of the Tobacco Products Corporation, Shanghai departed last week for America where he will be attached to the home office of the company.

E. C. Thursby-Pelham, vice-president of the Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Company, accompanied by Mrs. Thursby-Pelham, is visiting in Shanghai.

A reception was held on Monday, Nov. 29 at the International Institute, Shanghai, in honor of the 69th birthday of Dr. Gilbert Reid, director of the Institute.

Mr. Iwanaga, managing director of the *Nippon Shimbun Rengo*, leading press service in Japan, and formerly manager of *Kokusai* arrived in Shanghai last week on a business trip.

F. J. Raven of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation of Shanghai was elected Vice-President for the Orient of the American Bankers Association at the recent convention held in Los Angeles.

Felix Warburg, member of the New York Banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, accompanied by Mrs. Warburg, is departing on Jan. 6 from New York for a tour of Japan, China and India.

The Y's Men's Club of Shanghai is planning to give a Chinese fashion show at the Embassy Theater on December 16 and 17, the proceeds to be devoted to the establishment of a Baby Clinic in the Shanghai native city.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, national president of the Y. W. C. A. in the United States, addressed the Sunday afternoon service at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, Nov. 28 on the subject, "The Christian Woman and the World of Today."

The regular meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club last week was held on Friday, Nov. 26 at the Astor House Hotel, the speaker being Dr. David Z. T. Yui, of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A., who talked on the subject, "Nationalism and Internationalism."

An action has been brought in the British Supreme Court in Shanghai against the firm of Arnhold Brothers and Company, by the National Aniline and Chemical Company N. Y. for the sum of G.$398,834.10 the case growing out of a transaction in New York in 1919.

The name of L. K. Kentwell, local British attorney, was struck from the rolls of British attorneys eligible to practice before the British Court in China, on Nov. 24, the specific charge being that Mr. Kentwell had registered a Chinese citizen as a Spanish subject at the local Spanish consulate,

Mei Lan-fang, well-known Chinese actor and female impersonator, has appealed to the police of the foreign settlements for protection against blackmailers who have been demanding the sum of $30,000 as a "loan." Mr. Mei has been appearing here for several days at one of the Chinese theaters.

Tao Leng-yueh, well known Chinese artist of the modern school has just published an interesting and attractive booklet containing reproductions of his work, the booklet being of convenient size and consisting of about 50 pages. Mr. Tao has made a special reputation through his attempt to modernize Chinese art, his pictures representing moonlight scenes attracting particular attention. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by addressing Mr. Tao at No. 69 Tsai Hui Ho Tao, Soochow.

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Proposed Merger of American Association and Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai

The American Association of China, the oldest American organization in the Far East, having been organized in 1897, is shortly to be merged with the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, according to notices mailed out this week to the membership of the Association.

According to the announcement, the plan for coordinating the activities of the two American organizations, has been under consideration by the Committees of the two bodies for a considerable period, resulting in the following proposals:

1—That the American Association be merged with the American Chamber of Commerce, the style of the latter organization in future to be, "American Chamber of Commerce, With Which is Associated the American Association of China."

2—That members of the American Association, regardless of occupation, and other American citizens of good standing be eligible to membership in the American Chamber of Commerce as individual members, the dues to be $10 a year, half of which, or $5 to go into a Community Fund to be disbursed for community relief and general community purposes.

3—That the present funds of the American Association be transferred to the Chamber of Commerce to be dispensed by a special committee of the Chamber to be known as the Community Committee which will carry on the functions now being handled by the American Association.

4—That the Chamber of Commerce, following the next annual meeting shall create a Community Committee to be composed of not less than seven members, a majority of whom shall be individual members of the Chamber. Said Committee to have charge of civilian relief and other general community matters heretofore handled by the American Association.

In addition to the foregoing summary of the action which is now under contemplation by the Committees of the two American bodies the circular mailed out also contains a copy of a resolution which has been approved by the two committees, favoring the action and also citing proposed changes necessary in the constitution and byelaws of the Chamber in order to make the changes effective.

The purpose of the proposal, according to the circular, is to coordinate the activities of the American community, avoid duplication of effort and expense. A blank form has been sent to the membership of the Association asking for an expression of opinion on the proposed merger.

The present officers of the American Association, who will probably carry on as the Community Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are as follows: President, W. I. Eisler; Vice-President, Geo. A. Fitch; Secretary, J. B. Powell; Treasurer, John S. Potter and Assistant Secretary, W. Van Buskirk. Other members of the Committee are, Major C. P. Holcomb, Claude C. Foulk, E. L. McCloskey, J. V. Murray, and S. Fessenden.

Andersen, Meyer and Company Loses Appeal in Famous Fur Case

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco has sustained the Judgments of Judges Charles S. Lobingier and Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China in the case of the Fur and Wool Trading Company vs Andersen, Meyer and Company which had its origin in 1921 when the Russian Baron von Ungern was in control of Mongolia prior to the occupation of that territory by the Soviet. The amount involved was $63,664.02 and covered a shipment of furs which was purchased in Urga, Mangolia in 1921. The Fur and Wool Trading Company was represented in Urga by a man named Noskoff who was kidnapped by an agent of Baron von Ungern and who demanded the sum of $50,000 as ransom. Noskoff's wife, in order to raise the money, sold the furs to Andersen, Meyer and Company for $24,000 and turned the money over in order to ransom her husband. The case was brought originally before Judge Lobingier who held that Andersen, Meyer and Company was liable for the value of the furs. The case was then retried before Judge Purdy, who also found in favor of the fur company. It was then taken before the Court of Appeals at San Francisco and the judgments of the U. S. Court for China were confirmed and Andersen, Meyer and Company held liable for the amount. The case has attracted considerable attention both in China and the United States owing to the international complications pertaining to the status of Mongolia.

Father Peteen, a Belgian Catholic priest was kidnapped by Chinese bandits near Suiyuan, Shansi Province on Nov. 22, according to a report of the French Legation in Peking on Nov. 29.

St. Andrew's Day was fittingly celebrated in Shanghai on Tuesday, Nov. 30, the program including the laying of a wreath at the base of the War Memorial, a service at Union Church on Sunday, Nov. 28 and the annual grand ball at the Town Hall.

It is reported that a call is shortly to be issued through one of the leading Shanghai real estate concerns for a meeting of foreign land-owners for the purpose of forming an organization. The meeting will be held about the middle of December.

The last number of the *National Geographic* contains an interesting and comprehensive article on "Present-Day Russia" written by Junius Wood, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* in Moscow. Mr. Wood formerly represented his paper in the Far East.

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Joseph Collins of Washington, D.C. arrived in Shanghai this week and will make their home here, Dr. Collins being associated with Dr. T. G. McMartin in the practice of dentistry. Mrs. Collins is a daughter of Hon. L. C. Dyer, member of Congress from St. Louis.

Radical student and labor organizations in Shanghai have started agitations against the entrance of Fengtien troops into Kiangsu Province and also against the flotation of a military loan amounting to $10,000,000 which has been announced by Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Forster arrived in Shanghai from America last week. Mrs. Forster was Mrs. Elizabeth Stansfield-Davies a sister of Byron Stansfield of the China Import and Export Lumber Company of Shanghai. Mr. Forster is connected with the textile machinery department of Andersen, Meyer and Company.

The Christian Literature Society of China held its thirty-ninth annual meeting in Shanghai on Friday, Nov. 26. Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General was chairman and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, Dr. Reischauer and others. Dr. D. MacGillivray, is general secretary of the organization.

More than a thousand laborers employed in the Wei Tung Cotton Mill, a Chinese concern in Shanghai, struck last week and in addition there is considerable uneasiness among laborers in other Chinese owned mills and silk filiatures. The proprietors charge Cantonese propaganda as being responsible for the unrest.

The Little Club, a dancing and entertainment place, modeled on the popular night clubs in London and New York, was opened in Shanghai last week, the Club being located on Bubbling Well Road near the Carlton Cafe. The Club is luxuriously furnished and has an American Negro orchestra. The proprietor is Mrs. Joe Meredith.

Miss Bunnie Powell and John William Powell, children of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell of Shanghai, who were scheduled to sail for America on the President Madison, Nov. 28 were prevented from sailing owing to illness, but probably will sail on the President Jackson leaving Dec. 10. Mrs. Powell, who is now in America will meet the children at Seattle.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, who is now in Japan attending the conference of Oriental Red Cross Societies, was decorated by the Japanese Government with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, in appreciation of services rendered to Japan by the American Red Cross during the earthquake and fire of 1923.

An armed gang of masked Chinese burglars broke into the law offices of Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai on the night of Nov. 26 and stole about $1,000 in currency from one of the desks in the office. A coolie who was on guard, was bound and gagged, after which the robbers took his keys and opened the office of the compradore's room.

Miles W. Lampson, recently appointed British Minister to China arrived in Shanghai this week on the British Cruiser Dispatch from Hongkong, and while in Shanghai will hold numerous conferences with British officials and representatives of British commercial and financial interests. Sir. Ronald MacLeay retiring British Minister is also in Shanghai on his way home to England.

Holger Harrendorf, former Shanghai business man, alleged to have defrauded the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking corporation and other foreign and Chinese banks here of large sums of money, who was arrested in Japan recently, is being brought back to Shanghai for trial. Mr. Harrendorf is alleged to have defrauded the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of £54,000.

Announcement —

Toyo Murakami, art and Oriental curio specialists, formerly located at the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road, have removed to their new premises at Corner of Kiangse and Ezra Roads, Shanghai.

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According to a *United Press* message from Moscow dated Nov. 29, a concession for exploiting a gold mine has been granted by the Soviet Government to an American Company headed by E. Carlton Baker, former American Consul at Mukden, but in recent years adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Others connected with the enterprise include B. A. Hammerschmidt T. P. Lord.

The first production of "Outward Bound," by the American Players of Shanghai was presented at the Carlton Theater on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 2. There will be further productions on Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 3 and 4. The characters include, Mr. Mayfield, Mrs. Thos. Steep, Ian Beith, Frank Courtney, Mrs. E. G. Tait, Kenneth Newman, Mrs. Gardner Crane, Gardner Crane and J. Hykes.

A luncheon in honor of Miles Lampson, new British minister to China, will be given at the Union Club of China on Friday, Dec. 3. In addition to the function in honor of the British Minister, the Union Club has also announced a dinner dance for the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 7 and a Christmas party for poor children to be held in the club premises during the Christmas holiday season.

The remains of Hsu Hsu-tseng, or "Little Hsu" as he was popularly known, were transported by train to Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu province for burial on Saturday, Nov. 27. The body was brought to Shanghai several months ago from Tientsin where Gen. Hsu was assassinated by political enemies, and has been kept at the Kiangsu guild in the Chinese city awaiting until the appropriate period of mourning had passed.

The Canton Government has definitely decided to remove the Nationalist Government headquarters from Canton to Hankow according to a report from Canton on Dec. 1, which stated that the heads of the Government will depart from Canton for Hankow on Dec. 5. The actual decision was made by Teng Yen-ta, chief of the political section of the Government and of the executive committee of the Kuomintang.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, was filled to overflowing on Thursday, Nov. 25 at the annual American celebration of Thanksgiving Day. Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China presided and C. E. Gauss, Consul-General, read the President's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Robert E. Speer, the Rev. Dean Symons, Rev. W. H. Eigel, Jr. and Rev. Clifford M. Drury, assisting at the service. Members of the American Company and Troop, S. V. C. attended in uniform. The musical service was conducted by L. B. Perry.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has temporarily suspended its services to Canton owing to the action of strike leaders in that city intimidating members of the crews and forcing a tieup of the ships. The Cantonese action was taken in consequence of Marshal Sun Chuanfang's use of the Company's ships for transport purposes. The Seamen's Union has sent a letter to Marshal Sun stating that the seizure of the ships had worked a serious hardship on the sailors and in the case of the Kiangteen, which exploded and burned at Kiukiang harbor some time ago, a number of sailors had lost their lives.

The current number of the *Meifoo Shield*, house organ of the Standard Oil Company, of N. Y., Shanghai, contains as its leading article a story entitled. "The Chinese Way," by Warrack Wallace. In addition there is an article on the Philippines entitled, "Into Bukidnon-A Remote Philippine Province" by F. C. Edwards. An interesting sea-yarn entitled "The Only One on Record" by F. D. Tracy, occupies central position in the issue. There are also a number of excellent reproductions of snapshots of Japanese scenery by Miss Alice Ouise Peet of the Shanghai office. The front cover is a handsome color Chinese street scene.

The eleventh annual report of the China Medical Board, Rockefeller Foundation, which has just been issued from the New York office, 61 Broadway, deals with the work of the organization in China. The introduction refers especially to the difficulties of educational institutions in China in consequence of the internal political disorder. "A striking feature of this period," states the report, "was the loyalty of most of the teachers in the Government schools of all grades, who continued to work even while their salaries were many months in arrears." Still another element of encouragement, states the report, is the steady increase year by year in the number of competent teachers, administrators, and practitioners of the various professions. Considerable attention is also devoted to the formation of the China Foundation for the promotion of Education and Culture, an organization formed for the purpose of administering the expenditure of the balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity.

The American Metal Company, Ltd., with offices at 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, extensive dealers in gold and silver bars, has circulated a letter from its head office, 61 Broadway, New York, explaining the circumstances of the Company's connection with the Daugherty-Mille. trial in New York. According to the letter a considerable number of shares in the Company owned by enemy aliens at the time of the American declaration of war against Germany, were turned over to the Alien Property Custodian, for the account of the German owners. In December, 1919 these shares were sold by the Alien Property Custodian at public auction to a syndicate headed by Charles D. Barney and Company, Bankers of N. Y., thereby eliminating all German interest in the firm. The proceeds of the sale were in September, 1921, released to European claimants. The recent Daugherty-Miller trial resulted from a charge that Mr. Daugherty, who was then Attorney-General of the United States, had accepted a bribe for releasing the funds to the German owners. The trial resulted in a hung jury, but according to recent report, the Government may institute a new suit.

Shanghai's Public Holidays for 1926

The following list of official holidays for 1927 has just been announced by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai:

2 days	New Year	Sat. Mon.	Jan. 1, 2.
4 days	China New Year	Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat.	Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5.
*1 day	*Washington's Birthday*	Tuesday	Feb. 22.
3 days	Easter	Fri. Sat. Mon.	Apr. 15, 16, 18.
*1 day	*Memorial Day*	Monday	May. 30.
1 day	Dragon Boat Festival	Saturday	June 4.
1 day	Whit—Monday	Monday	June 6.
2 days	Summer Holiday	Fri. Sat.	July 1, 2.
*1 day	*Independence Day*	Monday	July 4.
1 day	Bank Holiday	Monday	Aug. 1.
1 day	Mid—Autumn Festival	Saturday	Sept. 10.
1 day	Anniversary of the Chinese Republic	Monday	Oct. 10.
*1 day	*Thanksgiving Day*	Thursday	Nov. 24.
2 days	Christmas	Mon. Tues.	Dec. 26, 27.

*Indicates American Holidays, which Americans may wish to observe, all others are the same as adopted by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

A few days ago Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, previously commander of the so-called Five Southeastern Provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien, secretly departed for Tientsin for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of Marshal Chang Tso-ling against the Kuomintang or Cantonese forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Several days have elapsed since Marshal Sun's arrival in Tientsin and although there have been several reports regarding Marshal Sun's plans to immediately return to Nanking, he is still in Tientsin as these lines are written. As a result of Marshal Sun's continued absence from his post, rumors are in circulation that he has abdicated, or to put it another way, that he has sold out to the Fengtien Party. The facts in the situation seem to be that Marshal Sun in order to maintain his position against the pressure exerted against him by Fengtien on one hand and by the Cantonese on the other, has been forced to make a deal with Fengtien whereby Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung, will take over all of Kiangsu province north of the Yangtsze River. As a matter of fact Chihli and Shantung troops under the command of Gen. Chang Chung-chang have already occupied the strategic post of Hsuchowfu in Northern Kiangsu and have also sent troops to Pukow and Nanking. Marshal Sun's troops which previously occupied northern Kiangsu, have been withdrawn to the Shanghai district and to Chekiang province, thus indicating that Marshal Sun may attempt to hold this territory on behalf of the Northern or Fengtien forces.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang

Shanghai Opposed to Fengtien

Immediately after it became known that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had gone to Tientsin for the purpose of making a deal with the Fengtien Party, agitations were started in the Shanghai district against the sending of Fengtien troops to this territory. An organization known as the Three Province Association, composed of representatives of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang, has been conducting a strong agitation against the admission of Fengtien troops into Kiangsu and against the reported plans of the Fengtien Party to issue some $10,000,000 in military notes for circulation in this district. In addition to this the troops formerly belonging to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, have shown strong opposition to the deal which Marshal Sun made for Fengtien assistance. The situation is still unsettled as these lines are written, but from agitations now being conducted in Shanghai, it is possible that the sending of Fengtien troops in large numbers into Northern Kiangsu may have the effect of throwing the Shanghai district and Chekiang province into the hands of the Cantonese, the reason being that if Shanghai must accept one or the other, the choice will go toward the South.

Shanghai Awaiting the Storm

Aside from the arrival of Fengtien troops in Northern Kiangsu there have been no military movements of note during the week under review. The Cantonese forces have made no further moves since the occupation of Kiangsi, but that the Cantonese leaders are busy has been indicated in reports of conferences by military and political leaders both in Kiukiang and Nanchang. Practically all of the prominent members of the Kuomintang Party are now in the Hankow district and are being accompanied by their Soviet Russian advisers, the chief interest apparently being in plans for the consolidation of their victories and the establishment of Kuomintang administrations in the territory which the Kuomintang now controls. Just what direction the next Kuomintang advance will take is not known, but every indication points to the fact that Shanghai will be the next objective, the reasons for this being two-fold; First, it is vital to the Kuomintang that they have access to the Yangtsze River at Shanghai, if they are to maintain their position in Central China. If the Shanghai district is controlled by Fengtien or any party hostile to the Kuomintang, it naturally forces the Cantonese to transport their supplies overland from Canton, a most difficult problem owing to the mountainous character of the area of about 250 miles which separates the uncompleted section of the Canton-Hankow Railway in Hunan province. The second reason for the ambitions of the Kuomintang to control Kiangsu, is based upon the need of the Canton Government for the revenues of this area, revenues resulting from the important Chinese Government salt fields in northern Kiangsu. Up to the present both of these revenues have been controlled by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, but now that Sun has made a deal with Fengtien, he undoubtedly has surrendered control of the Kiangsu salt revenue to Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung. The control of the Kiangsu salt production by forces in opposition to the Kuomintang has had the effect of causing a salt famine in Central China in Hupeh, Honan, Hunan and other districts. Szechuen province is also an important producer of salt, but the disturbed military situation combined with military taxation has almost stifled salt production in that area, leaving the northern Kiangsu salt fields as the only other important source.

Position of the Christian General

Although it has been persistently reported that the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, was advancing into Honan for the purpose of linking up his forces with those of the Kuomintang in Hankow and Hupeh, it now seems that Gen. Feng is making his influence felt also in the North for the Japanese *Toho* Agency reported on Monday, Nov. 29 that Marshal Chang Tso-ling had been forced to send further troops to the Jehol and Chahar districts north of Peking for the purpose of blocking a renewed offensive of the Kuominchun into the Peking area.

The Critical Situation in the North

The control of practically all of the provinces south of the Yangtsze by the Kuomintang and the control of Shensi, Kansu and Suiyuan by the Kuominchun, naturally produces a critical situation for the Northern militarists, now narrowed down to the Fengtien Party under Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Marshal Wu Pei-fu is still at Chenchow in Honan province and although he has up to the present refused to permit Fengtien reinforcements to be sent into Honan, he has on the other hand been unable to do anything to oppose the Kuomintang himself, the reason being his shortage of funds and his inability to control his subordinates who are alleged to be sympathetic toward the South.

The Cabinet Situation

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who has been maintaining the skeleton of a Cabinet in Peking with himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier, has sent out a circular telegram announcing his resignation, the reason being the impossibility of carrying on in the face of the unsettled political situation in the North and the menacing situation in the Yangtsze Valley. A few days ago Dr. Koo made a trip to Tientsin where he conferred with Marshal Chang Tsoling and immediately thereafter there were reports of a pending Cabinet shake-up. The final results have not been announced, but it is reported that Koo will occupy the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Pan Fu the post of Minister of Finance. The chief trouble is that of finance, the Fengtien party being completely at a loss where to turn for funds. Sir Francis Aglen, British Inspector-General of Customs, who has just returned to Peking from a hurried trip to London, has announced his refusal to entertain any proposal for further loans on the Customs surplus, and reports on Monday Nov. 29 were to the effect that the British, French, Japanese and American Ministers had also added their protests against the flotation of further domestic bonds on the Customs revenues. There was also a report that certain foreign firms, chiefly British, had offered the Fengtien Party a loan of £5,000,000, but this probably was pure propaganda circulated by enemies of the Fengtien Party.

The Labor Situation at Hankow

Hankow is now in the midst of most serious labor troubles, the direct result of the Kuomintang occupation of the city, and according to latest reports, practically every industry in the city is affected. Since it is always one phase of the Kuomintang propaganda to offer the workers an increase in salaries, it is natural that labor troubles always follow the Kuomintang occupation. The Japanese Concession at Hankow was practically tied up for several days owing to a general strike of Chinese employes of Japanese concerns and even of Chinese servants employed in Japanese homes and shops. The printing trades were also affected and as these lines are written there is a threat of a general

(*Continued on page VI*)

From the Chinese Press

November 25.—Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier, returns to Peking after an interview with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, Dr. Koo being accompanied by Admiral Tu Hsikwei of the Navy Department, Pan Fu, Minister of Finance and Hsia Jen-hu, vice minister of finance, and as a result of the Conference it is reported that the Koo cabinet may remain in office for the present, with vacancies being filled with Chang appointees— Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states that Fengtien party seriously embarassed for funds for expedition against Kuomintang and that rumors are in circulation that British firms in Hongkong are offering a loan of £5,000,000 to Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tso-ling for the campaign; also reported that Wellington Koo refuses to have Cabinet ratify said loan—Canton Government experiences great trouble with laborers in Canton arsenal, owing to dismissal of laborers for inefficiency; laborers all strike forcing Government to reinstate dismissed men—Canton officials reticent regarding reports of Chang Tso-ling's election to the Presidency, there being rumors in circulation that Canton has entered into a secret alliance with Fengtien whereby Canton will not object to Chang accepting the Presidency, while Fengtien will agree to the elimination of Sun Chuan-fang and Wu Pei-fu—Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provincial association telegraph British Minister in Peking and British Government in Hongkong protests against reported British loan to Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsoling- Chekiang Association telegraphs Chang Tso-ling urging him not to send Fengtien troops into Kiangsu and Chekiang—Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli, goes to Paotingfu to cooperate in the sending of troops South—Pan Fu definitely assumes post of Minister of Finance in Koo Cabinet—About 20,000 troops under Gen. Hsu Kun concentrating at Hangchwan for transport southward—Wellington Koo receives Turkish Charge d'Affairs who arrives for negotiation of commercial treaty between China and Turkey—Kiangsu gentryin Peking urge Fengtien not to send troops into Kiangsu—Some 6,000 Russian mercenary troops depart from Tsinanfu, Shantung for Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu and Gen. Chang Chung-chang prepares to depart for Nanking shortly.

November 26.—Teng Yen-ta, chief of Administrative Section of Canton Government and Gen. Chang Fu-kwei, commander of 11th division, Canton army arrive in Canton by airplane from Wuchang announcing that important Kuomintang military conference has been called for Wuchang—Peking Government notifies Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai to refuse to permit Belgian delegates to attend Customs Valuation Conference at Shanghai—Fengtien party urges Peking Government to cancel contracts with Great Northern and Eastern telegraph

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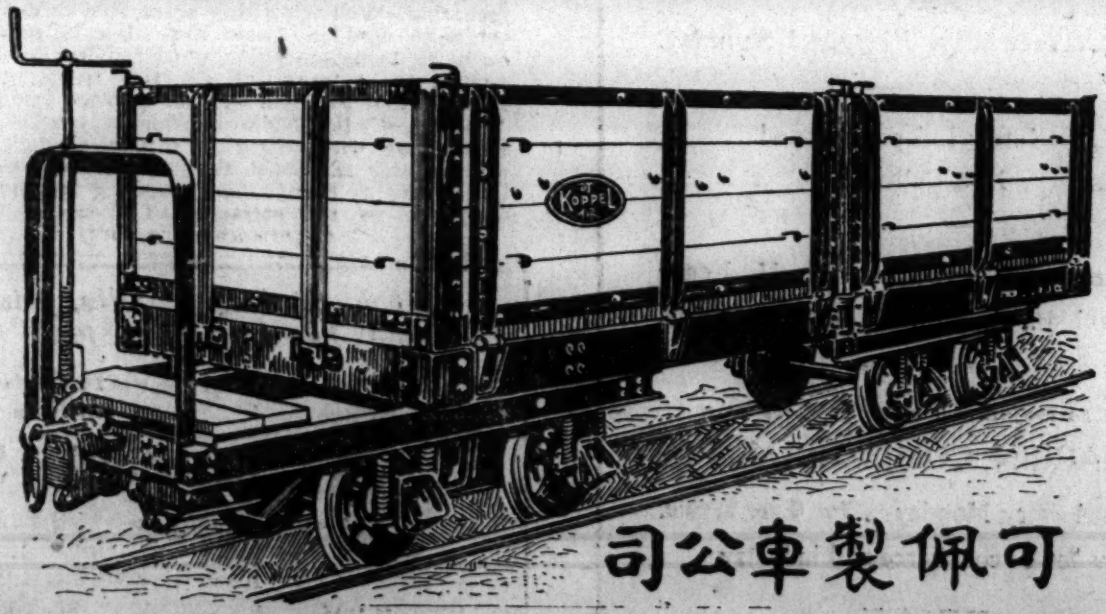

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Companies—British municipal officials, Tientsin, close office of Kuomintang party, arresting four employes—Cantonese army advancing into Fukien province capture town of Chuanchow, south of Foochow—Chang Tso-ling issues orders for mobilization of Fengtien air-force and 14th regiment of Fengtien troops are being dispatched southward—Gen. Yang Sen, according to Japanese report, has joined the Canton Government and has assumed command of the 20th Southern army and has been appointed commander of the defense forces in Hupeh and Szechuen with headquarters at Ichang—Gen. Chang Chung-chang's proposal for the issuance of $10,000,000 in military notes in Kiangsu province, approved by Cabinet—Sir Francis Aglen, inspector general of customs turns down proposal of Finance Minister, Pan Fu to issue $10,000,000 bonds on Customs surplus. it also being reported that the proposed foreign loan of £5,000,000 has failed—Anti-British Boycott Expansion Society formed in Canton for purpose of keeping boycott alive—Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei Association appoints David Z. T. Yui and Dr. Chen Ting-jui as delegates to consider peace problem—Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief councillor of Chang Tsoling recommends that Fengtien forces do not advance beyong Yangtsze River for present—Serious strike of printers in Hankow—Wu Pei-fu holds important military conference in Chen-chow, Hönan which decides to leave military matters to direction of Wu Pei-fu; to authorize civil governor Chang Yin-hua to look after Honan finances; Gen. Tien Wei-chin to manage millitary affairs; that the various generals release railway rolling stock held: that no further illegal taxes be levied—Tsao Kun goes to Kaifeng, Honan to celebrate his birthday—Sir Ronald Macleay, British Minister proceeds to Hongkong to hold conference with Mr. Lampson, new minister and Sir Cecil Clementi, Hongkong governor on British policy—Fourteenth Fengtien regiment arrives Hsuchowfu under command of Gen. Peng Tuh-chien—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang remains at Tientsin for present—Pan Fu meets with Chinese bankers, demanding funds for war purposes, but reports state he is unsuccessful—Middle and primary schools, in Peking demand funds for carrying on—Tsinanfu report states that Chang Chung-chang will personally lead army on Kiukiang, while Gen. Chu Yu-puh will be stationed at Hsuchowfu to command rear—Reported that Gen. Pi Shu-cheng's navy, now stationed at Tsingtao will blockade Shanghai—Rumored that Wu Pei-fu has finally agreed to permit Fengtien troops to enter Honan—Dr. C. T. Wang arrives in Manila—One brigade of Chang Chung-chang's troops arrives in Nanking—Chang Tso-ling states, according to *Toho* agency that Chihli-Fengtien troops will not advance further than Yangtsze River and that there will be no mobilization of Peking—Hankow Railway for the present—Japanese newspaper *Hochi* states Cantonese consolidation of position south of Yangtsze makes Kuomintang party of equal importance with Peking Government necessitating extremely careful policy on part Japanese Government.

November 27—28.—Fengtien party dispatches two cavalry birgades from Kalgan toward Wuyuan in an effort to dislodge the Kuomintang forces which have again become menacing—Wellington Koo again announces his intentions to resign—Sudden change takes place inFengtien attitude owing to strong opposition which has developed in Kiangsu against the entrance of Fengtien troops, it now being reported that Fengtien will not advance troops below the Yangtsze—Radical bodies in Shanghai charge Marshal Sun Chuan-fang with selling out to Gen, Chang Chung-chang of Shantung—Reported that former followers of Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsu and Chekiang are showing strong opposition to the entrance of Fengtien troops into

(Continued on page VI)

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Story of a Modern Japanese

Banzai by John Paris, author of Kimono. Published by Boni & Liveright, New York. PP 313. Price Gold $2.50.

Banzai or "Hurrah!" is concerned with a young Japanese boy who seethes with unrest and discontent in his native land and after an adventurous boyhood and youth comes to England to free himself from the shackles that the rigid customs of the "Land of the Rising Sun" forces upon him.

Takao Ono is a real character whom the author met in a London cinema and consequently got his story. Takao from the years before his teens has always gotten into petty scrapes which increased in seriousness as he grew older. He was a lad anxious to be in his own words "conspishous." That is the reason then why Takao chooses the naval service instead of the army, why he gets shipwrecked on a mid-Pacific island rather than remain in his backward village of Johana carrying on the ancient business of his fathers; namely, manufacturing meat sauce. His desire for freedom, independence and to be conspicuous leads him eventually into the British Royal Flying Corps where a brave soldier could die with a thrill.

Banzai is one of those books whose facts and actualities are stranger than fiction. There is much of Japanese public and private life in the volume which is as revealing as was the author's famous *Kimono* and *Sayonara*. After reading this book which is classed among the best sellers in England at the present time, one feels that he knows much more about the little understood Japanese family life, the life in the village, in the schools and the universities, all of which are drawn colorfully with knowledge and understanding and with the touches of romance and beauty for which the author is famous in his former books upon Japan.

The personal and official attitude of the Japanese men and women towards sex, marriage, commercialized entertainment and infamy are described with an unprejudiced point of view, suggesting vivid contrasts and comparisons with the Occident.

Perhaps the most powerful and most human touch in the entire book is presented in the chapter devoted to the recent earthquake in Japan and the subsequent commerical and social efforts at rehabilitation thereafter. This book cannot fail but strongly appeal to the reader who is at all interested in the Japanese and their phenominal way of assimilating what the West offers.

R. H. P.

A Compilation of Negro Spirituals

The Second Book of Negro Spirituals: edited by James Weldon Johnson with Musical Arrangements by J. Rosamond Johnson: New York, The Viking Press.

This book, the second of American Negro Spirituals, places in permanent form the apparently inexhaustible number of Negro songs, the basis of which is the Negro's native African rhythm and the King James version of the Bible, out of which has been created the Spirituals. In the introduction we are told that "in the Spirituals the Negro did express his religious hopes and fears, his faith and his doubts. In them he also expressed his theological and ethical views, and sounded his exhortations and warnings." But all of them are by no means songs of worship, though having a religious origin and usage.

Taken as a whole the Spirituals contain the record and revelation of the deeper thoughts and experiences of the Negro in America for a period of two and a half centuries and together with the secular songs-work songs and sex songs—"furnish a full expression of the life and thought of the otherwise inarticulate masses of the Negro race in the United States." They show the Negro's many sided nature, his sensitiveness and quick response to the whole gamut of human emotions.

The book is a real contribution for it provides a slight insight into one of the finest examples of folk-art in the world and the recent awakening of America to this art shows that America, after all these years is coming to appreciate the contribution of the African Negro. To quote from the author, "A startling truth it is that America would not be precisely the America it is except for the silent power the Negro has exerted upon it, both positive and negative."

Science, Education and Agriculture

ENGLISH ESSAYS FOR THE NEW DAY, by Prof. Brede. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1926. $3.00

This collection of essays by Prof. Brede is published in a most attractive form—the paper is good, the type clear, and the proof reading is almost perfect. The essays fall under three general headings, Science, Education, and Agriculture. The last, of course, is of less general interest but evidently is due to the presence of a School of Agriculture at the University of Nanking. The essays are well selected on the whole, though every reader would probably think of some which he would like to see included and find others there which he had just as soon do without. For instance most readers will be surprised to note that while Arnold, Emerson, and Roosevelt are represented by only one essay apiece, Liberty H. Bailey and Kenyon L. Butterfield contribute two each. The Introduction places timely emphasis on the value of analysis in the study of Literature. An unfortunately sentimental tone is given by a prefatory poem, "Each In His Own Tongue," in which there is the *cliche*, "Socrates, Jesus, and the nameless millions." It is to be hoped that in the second edition this will be omitted.

M. H. .Throop

Robert E. Lee

Robert E. Lee The Soldier By Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice With Portrait, Maps, and Plans, pp. VII, 313. Boston and New York Houghton Mifflin Company The Riverside Press Cambridge. Price G. $4.00.

This is the kind of book that a reviewer with an historical turn of mind and interested in biography would wish to discuss at length. The one who believes with Carlyle that history is composed of the lives of great men finds in such a volume reasons for the faith that is in him. Of interest in addition to that aroused by the points mentioned is the fact that it is the product of one of England's richest and most mature military minds, that of a Major-General who has studied deeply history and military science. As an Englishman the author is able to avoid the pitfalls which present themselves to an American in writing on the subject of General Lee. With the passing of more than half a century since the Civil War it is yet with difficulty that Americans can write impartially of that great struggle. For this, and other reasons, a study of Lee the Soldier by an impartial English scholar is especially welcome.

The author's organization of the masses of material which he used in preparing his study remind one of the organization of a military campaign. Details which do not

(*Continued on page VI*)

In the United States Court for China

FRANK A. CRAMPTON, Plaintiff.
vs
RUTH CRAMPTON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2873
Civil No. 1169
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

RUTH CRAMPTON.

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 24, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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American Tobacco (Class B)	121¼	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	47⅜	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	155½	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	47⅜	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	139⅛	149¾	64⅜
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	99½	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅛	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	108¾	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	114	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	56¾	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	168½	271¼	134¼
American Can	34¼	48½	15
American Smelting	22⅞	28½	24¼
Union Pacific R R	163¼	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	146⅝	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	20	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	69	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	55¼	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	37½	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	31⅛	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	20	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	58	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	64⅞	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	38	47½	38⅜
" " New York	32	48⅝	40

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Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	103½	104	7.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	98⅞	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100½	100⅝	6.95
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98¾	98½	6.10
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105⅝	105⅜	6.55
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅝	102	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	100	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	85⅞	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	90	90½	6.80
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	107¾	107⅝	6.25
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	103	103	6.70
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	101½	100½	6.95
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98	98⅛	6.10
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95½	95¾	6.50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98½	98½	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	103½	104⅛	7.10
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	92⅝	92¼	7.70

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has declined ¼d during the week, today's quotantions being 25½d. ready and 24 15/16d. two months forward. The official T/T rate on London remains unchanged at 2/5d., T/T on New York also remains unchanged at 58½d. The exchange market has been dull and inactive, the political situation is still most uncertain with the result that business in regard to imports and exports is negligible. The market closes easy with the following rates for Gold remittances available:—T/T London 2/5⅛d., New York 59⅜, Yen 83.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 80,642,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,261,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 68,470,000 an increase of $ 1,930,000

Estimated value Tls. 129,940,000 as against Tls. 101,711,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 25	Friday Nov. 26	Saturday Nov. 27	Mon. Nov. 29	Tues. Nov. 30	Wednesday Dec. 1
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4.894	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5¼
T/T India	161 615	161½	162½	162½	161½	162½	162⅜
T/T France	1,724 423	1665	1665	1630	1610	1580	1615
T/T N. Y.	58.288	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
T/T Hong	80.394	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
T/T Japan	83.990	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼
T/T Batavia	145.067	145⅜	145⅜	145½	145½	145½	145⅝
T/T Straits	96.500	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/6.894	2/7	2/7	2/7	2 7	2/7	2/7
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/7⅜	2/7⅜	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/7.207	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16	2/7 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	1.861.154	1795	1795	1740	1740	1710	1745
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	61.788	62	62	62	62	62	62
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	25 7/16	25½	25⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.54	Holiday	G. $.54½	G. $ 54¾	G. $.54⅝	G. $ 54⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	401⁴⁰	399¹⁰	397²⁰	399⁰⁰	401⁰⁰	403⁴⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	73.525	73.475	73.975	74.00	73.8875	73.65
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2%	2½%	2%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 133.61
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅝
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 9/32

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Goequall 45

Rhexenor, October 30.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 30.....	Pls.	30.51

President Harrison, Nov. 3.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Wool	Pls.	31
Copper Sheets	,,	6
Iron Bolts and Nuts ..	,,	149
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	342
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	96
Zinc Sheets	,,	15
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	521
Bronze Powder.....	,,	56
Cheese	,,	26
Canned Fruit.....	,,	53
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	,,	372
Dextrine	,,	25
Grease	,,	54
Grapes, Fresh.....	,,	526
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	303
Leather Cow	,,	4
,, Calf.....	,,	10
,, Sole	,,	38
Milk, Condensed	,,	270
Macaroni	,,	14
Oranges Fresh	,,	914
Paint	,,	257
Paper, Bank-note.....	,,	115
,, Writing.....	,,	20
,, Unclassed	,,	365
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	188
Sugar of Milk	,,	17
Beds	Pcs.	288
Lemons	,,	9,000
Oilcloth	,,	844
Cigarettes	Mille	275
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		15,993
Rum	,,	17,698
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.		797
.....	Hk Tls.	15,875
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,574,769

Lisbon Maru, November 3.

To Charleston.

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	50

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White ...	Pls.	18

To New York.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports...Bls. 7	Pls.	25.86
Tea, Leaf, Unfired, Ports	,,	282
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	980
Bristles, Assorted	,,	5
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	50
Hides Buffalo	,,	289
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	35
Tungsten Ore	,,	1,680
Rhubarb.....	,,	25
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	55
Hats, Fibre.....	Pcs.	1,500

Pr ehos, November 5.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White other Ports		
Bls. 395.....	Pls	316.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White other Ports		
Bls. 200.....	,,	222.14
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 10.....	,,	10.13

Korea Maru, November 5.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	61
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo .	,,	148
Other Kinds, Shanghai	,,	6
Brassware	,,	11
Chinaware	,,	10
Paper	,,	13
Sweetmeats	,,	12
Walnuts, Whole	,,	225
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	25

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, Congou:		
Kiukiang	Pls.	15
Hankow.....	,,	20
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	87
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	12
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	6
Oil, Tea	,,	58
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	166

To Havana.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.63

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls 60	Pls.	59.91
White, other Ports Bls. 165.....	Pls.	132.98
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 10.....	Pls.	9.86
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 30.....	Pls.	30.35
Intestines, Pigs'.. ...	,,	11
Straw Braid.....	,,	3

President Pierce, November 6.

from U. S. A.

Fruits, Canned	Pls.	39
,, Dried	,,	106
Ink, Printing	,,	180
Leather Sole	,,	403
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	388
Oranges Fresh	,,	69
Paper, Printing	,,	1,145
,, Unclassed	,,	1,676
Raisins, Dried	,,	1,158
Lemons	Pcs	85,600
Motor cars	,,	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		48,187
Varnish	,,	213
Treasure:		
Silver Bars..Hk Tls.		1,102,133

West Hiveton, November 6.

Fr m U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh.....	Pls.	7
Canned Fruits	,,	39
Timber:		
Softwood, Rough Hewn.....Sup ft		97,261
Softwood, Clear....	,,	38,235
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	75,213

London Maru, November 9.

To Tacoma.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls.		94

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls.		86
,, Kiukiang ,,		7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	80
Young other Ports..	,,	146
Hyson, Kiukiang...	,,	35
,, other Ports..	,,	58

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls.		192

To Louisville.

Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang	,,	13
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder Ningpo	,,	89
,, other Ports	,,	54

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls.		139

To Hoboken, N. Y.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
35	Pls.	34.83
White, other Ports		
Bls. 20.....	Pls.	20.23

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls.		324

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 25.....	Pls.	25.48
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
10	,,	9.83
White, other Ports		
Bls. 35.....	,,	35.04

Hague Maru, November 11.

To Philadelphia.

Feathers, Goose.....	Pls.	7

To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls	156
Other kinds, other Ports	,,	245
Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	1,658
Bamboo Splits	,,	243
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	84
Palm Fibre.....	,,	30
Hair, Horse.....	,,	273
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	12
Oil, Wood.....	,,	1,133
Tungsten Ore.....	,,	467
Rattan Core	,,	150
Rhubarb	,,	29
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	329
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,109
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	122
Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	59,400
Skins, Hare	,,	8,000

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week may be said to have been on the whole an uneventful one in that very little actual business was transacted. The Mills in general, showing no interest in offerings at favourable rates, are taking in supplies on as small a scale as possible, which attitude on their part would ordinarily prevent an upward movement to any appreciable extent but contrary to expectations our market at the close evolved a steadiness in prices bordering on firmness which may have been influenced by the steadiness in Mid-Americans notwithstanding the immensity of the figures of the last U.S. Bureau crop estimate published as being 18,399,000 bales.

Holders of whatever stocks are still available of the local staple remain firm, being encouraged in their attitude by the prevailing low silver exchange, the continued steadiness of Mid-Americans and Indians and the meagre receipts from the interior marts; all of which factors may be reasonably assumed as indicating in the near future if not to higher levels at least to no appreciable retrogressiveness.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. In all some 7000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Newchang, Tientsin, Ningpo, Szechuen and other interior ports.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	6.96
American-Middling last reported.....	6.99
Tone of the market, *Steady*.	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	213
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan..	242
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	255
Tone of the market—*Steady*.	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	12.90 Spot.
	12.50 Dec.
	12.56 Jan.
	12.77 Mar.
	12.99 May.
	13.18 July.
Tone of the market;—*Steady*.	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.60
Shanghai, Nov.....	29.00
M. Ginned Nov.....	29.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	29.00
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	28.00
Tone of the market—*Steady*.	

(*Continued from page 27*)

serve directly in the comprehension of Lee's strategy are omitted, and the main facts are presented in a masterly manner. Starting with an introductory chapter on the Lees of Virginia, the writer passes rapidly through those dealing with General Lee's training as a soldier and the crisis of 1861 to the part played by Lee from the defence of Richmond to his surrender in April 1865. Two aspects of Lee the Soldier stand out in impressive clearness: his determination to do under all circumstances and at all times exactly what he believed to be morally right, and his supreme military genius. "On April 9th, when he learnt that his attempt to drive back Sheridan had failed, he said: 'Then there is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths.' . . . To the counsellors who would have him take to the mountains and prolong a useless guerilla warfare, he refused to listen, and to one who said to him, with agony in his heart, 'Oh! General, what will history say of the surrender of the army in the field?' he answered: 'Yes, I know they will say hard things of us: they will not understand how we were overwhelmed by numbers. But that is not the question, Colonel; the question is—Is it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all the responsibility.'"

In his concluding chapter on Lee's Place in History, General Maurice has done a truly magnificent piece of biographical summary. After quoting and discussing contemporary and later criticisms of Lee, he proceeds to a comparison of Lee with Wellington. His concluding paragraph reads: "For these reasons then I place Lee as a general above Wellington. 'Read and re-read,' said Napoleon, 'the eighty-eight campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Gustavus, Turenne, Eugene, and Frederick. Take them as your models, for it is the only means of becoming a great leader, and of mastering the secrets of the art of war.' To that select band of great commanders the name of Robert E. Lee must be added. His exact precedence amongst them I will not attempt to determine, but that they have received him as a soldier worthy of their fellowship, I do not doubt."

H. F. MacNair.

(*Continued from page 26*)

Kiangsu—Gen. Chang Chung-chang recalled to Tientsin owing to new situation developments and holds conferences with Sun Chuan-fang and Yang Yu-ting, at which Marshal Sun is urged to return to Nanking—Gen Peng Tuh-chuan, Fengtien defense commissioner at Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu, assumed office with his 4th Division; Tenth Division of Fengtien troops under Gen. Chang Tse-ying arrives at Pukow—Strike of Chinese printers at Hankow settled—Peking Cabinet unable to hold meeting owing to Doo's threatened resignation and it is rumored that the Cabinet will be completely reorganized by the Fengtien faction with Koo as Foreign Minister—Fengtien party decides to call its army the "Ankuochun," which carries the meaning, 'Pacification Army for Whole Country',—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang calls meeting of naval officials at Shanghai for purpose of opposing Southern forces and cooperating with Fengtien naval units to be dispatched to Shanghai from Tsingtao—Labor mass meeting in Shanghai protests against reported British loan of £5,000,000 to Fengtien faction—Tientsin report states that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is really planning to return to Nanking—Strike of Chinese laborers in Japanese concession at Hankow practically settled—United States Government decides to make public the report on the investigation of extraterritoriality in China on Nov. 29—Wellington Koo circulates telegram stating that it is impossible to carry on due to unsettled political situation.

November 29.—Gen. Kung Chao-tung, commander of 29th Brigade of Fukien troops falls back to Foochow as result of pressure of Southern troops; Fukien situation seriously disturbed owing to rumors of deflection of troops to Southern side; Japanese dispatch gunboat to Foochow—Negotiations for conclusion of Sino-Turkish Treaty being conducted in Moscow between Chinese Charge d'Affairs Chen Yen-hsi and Turkish Ambassador, treaty being based upon equality and reciprocity similar to Chinese treaties with Russia, Austria and Germany—Waichiaopu makes public Extraterritorial report—Reorganized Peking cabinet will probably include Koo as Foreign Minister and Pan Fu as Finance Minister—British, American, French, and Japanese Ministers warn China against further loans on Customs revenues—Practically all Chekiang troops formerly under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang removed from Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu, their places being taken by Shantung troops under Gen, Chang Chung-chang—Three Province Association (Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei) hold further meetings in Shanghai to voice protests against sending of Fengtien troops into this area; also protest against proposed Fengtien loan—Mass meeting of 20,000 laborers and students held Shanghai for purpose of protesting against Fengtien troops in Kiangsu.

November 30.—Dr. Wu Lien-teh, chief of the Bureau for the Prevention of Infectuous Diseases in Manchuria, departed from Harbin for Shanghai to attend the meeting of the Japanese Cultural Society—Owing to a new advance of the Kuominchun troops, Marshal Chang Tso-ling has ordered the 17th Cavalry brigade under Gen. Tang Yu-lin to mobilize—Owing to the collapse of the Northern troops the American, British, and Japanese consuls met with Admiral Sah Chen-ping to consider the problem of protecting Foochow—Japanese Navy dispatches gunboat Uji to South China coast to protect Japanese shipping against pirates—British marines landed in British Concession, Hankow for purpose of protecting foreigners against violence in connection with strike agitations—Fengtien forces mobilize in Mukden in connection with Yangtsze campaign and Mukden arsenal working overtime turning out munitions—Chow Er-shen, Peking politician refuses to undertake reorganization of Cabinet and Chen Chien, Fengtien politician expected to undertake task and assume office of Premier; Gen. Yang Yu-ting goes to Mukden for military conference—Kiukiang military conference of Southern leaders decides to advance into Anhwei and Chekiang and to adopt defensive policy in Hupeh—Gen. Liu Hsiang of Szechuen arrives in Hankow for conference with Kuomintang leaders—Gen. Chin Yun-peng announces that he will form the next Cabinet; Gen. Yang Yu-ting attends dinner in honor of Sir Ronald MacLeay, British Minister—Pan Fu, Minister of Finance advances check for $230,000 to pay Peking police and soldiers—Kiukiang report states situation in Tatung, and Anking becoming disturbed but that Wuhu is still quiet—Another conference held in Shanghai participated in by British, Mexican and Dutch Consuls and Dr. V. K. Ting and Hsu Yuan to expedite settlement of Mixed Court issue.

December 1.—Mukden Government announces establishment of Bureau of Fisheries of Three Eastern Provinces, the purpose being to prevent encroachments by Russians—Chang Ching-hai and Hsu Lan-chou sent from Tientsin to Chenchow to negotiate with Marshal Wu regarding cooperation—Gen. Chang Chung-chang returns to Tientsin for another conference with Chang Tso-ling—Gen. Chang Chung-chang notifies Peking of his desire to immediately negotiate the return of Weihtiwei—Chang Tso-ling instructs Wellington Koo Cabinet to remain in office—Shantung authorities announce intentions to levy municipal taxes in Lungkow and Tsinan—Chang Fu-kuei and Teng Yan-ta of Kuomintang staff fly from Canton to Hankow—Canton announces plan to remove capital from Canton to Wuchang on December 5—Marshal Sun definitely decides to return to Nanking—Serious seamen's strike threatened at Hankow—Pan Fu calls meeting of Peking bankersto discuss financial situation—Steamer Shaoshing arrives in Shanghai with military supplies for Gen. Chang Yi's troops in Chekiang—Tsai Yun-pei addresses meeting of Three Province Association pleading for self-government for Kiangsu and urging that Fengtien troops do not enter Kiangsu.

(*Continued from page 24*)

strike, the purpose being to starve the foreigners out. The plants of the British-American Tobacco Company have practically been closed down as a result of the strike and boycott directed at the tobacco business and in one instance two Americans connected with the British American Tobacco Company and its allied interest, the British Cigarette Company, were held prisoners for more than fourteen hours in the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs by Chinese strikers who attempted to force them to agree to conditions which would have made the future operation of the factories impossible. In this instance the Kuomintang officials in Hankow were themselves unable to control the strikers, the Americans finally being released through the efforts of the American Consul-General, Mr. Lockhart.

Sutcliffe Elected Chairman of Shanghai Tiffin Club

Mr. Sutcliffe of the Bankers Trust Company of New York has been elected Chairman of the Shanghai Tiffin Club, an organization with has been in existence in New York for some time, and which is composed of former residents of Shanghai. D. E. Doutv, formerly with the International Testing House in Shanghai, is vice-president of the organization. The Shanghai Tiffin Club holds weekly meetings, usually at some hotel or restaurant and visitors from Shanghai are always welcome.

T. Funatsu, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, but now director-general of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association in China, was host at a dinner given at the Majestic Hotel in Shanghai on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, in honor of Miles Lampson, newly appointed British Minister to China, who is now in Shanghai on his way to Peking. The guests included members of the Consular Body. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Funatsu, Mr. Lampson and Mr. Aall, Consul-General for Norway.

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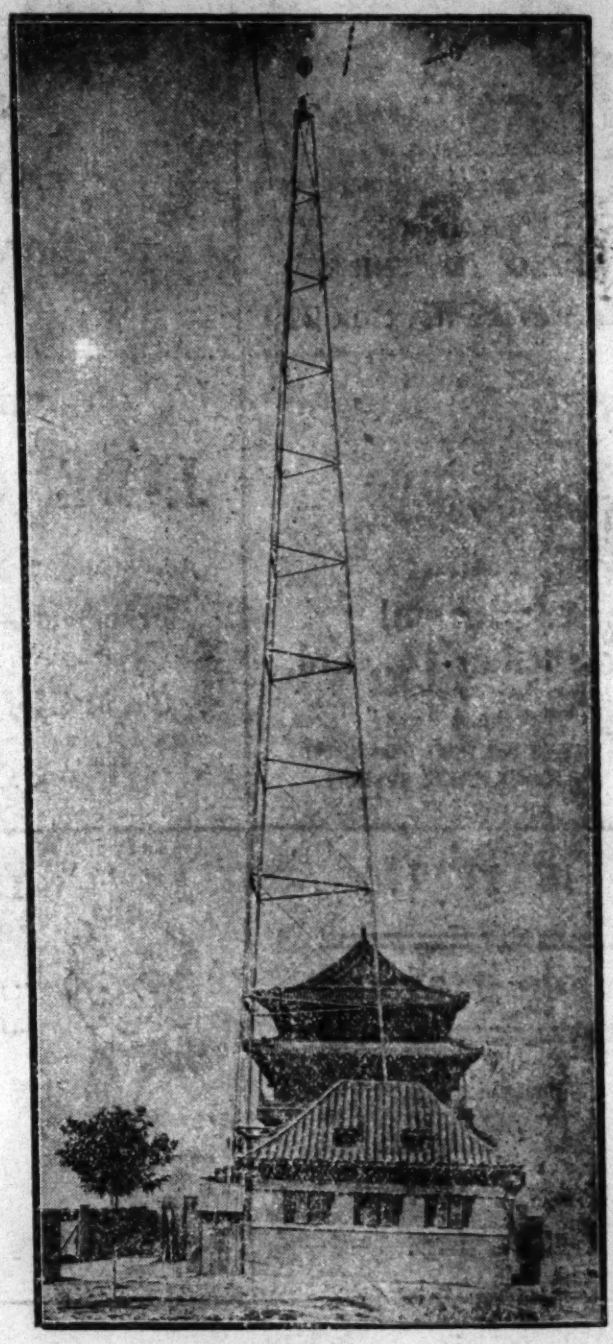

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